

**PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL**

**OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY**

1998

**PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

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STRATEGY**

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ARDOR

Alaska Regional Development Organization

Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

P. O. Box 2353, Valdez, Alaska, 99686

ARDOR member since 1991

Executive Summary

Valdez, as the population hub of Prince William Sound, is extremely influential in the general economic climate for the entire area. In our long range plan, this factor has influenced our decisions. Each town and village has been adequately described in this document. Each is unique in its needs and potential, as we have explained.

The present situation in Prince William Sound can be reflected by the following developments using Valdez as a main pivotal point.

Oil production has slowly declined over the past ten years, but we have been assured by industry leaders that production on the North Slope and shipment through Valdez will remain substantial for the next twenty years.

A liquid natural gas line is closer to becoming a reality as recently announced by a coalition of major companies. Foothills Pipelines of Canada, Yukon Pacific Corp., Marubeni of Japan, Phillips Petroleum Company and Arco Alaska signed an agreement to begin engineering, permitting and commercial work on the project on August 11, 1998. And important to Prince William Sound, after much debate, it's suggested that the new line be built along the present oil pipeline route terminating west of the present shipping facility. This will provide an estimated 10,000 construction jobs, and 600 permanent jobs after construction according to Governor Knowles' office. It's been suggested that new technology could use the same pipeline now in use for oil. More services and businesses will be able to flourish in Valdez and throughout the Sound with this increase in population and employment.

A quote by Jay Hakes, Administrator, Energy Information Administration, U. S. Department of Energy, in the BP Exploration *Juneau Report* states, "Over the next two decades, gas use is projected to rise at more than three times the rate for oil use."

Fishing has historically been a strong economic factor in Prince William Sound. Commercial and sport fishing continues to be very important, but circumstances continually change. Scientific studies are being done to aid this industry and many questions are being asked. How is the world market

and fish farming affecting Alaska's fisheries? The downturn in Asian economics effects Alaskan fisheries. Are areas being over-fished by commercial or sport fishing? Is aquaculture the answer to future demand as world populations increase? These and many other questions are being discussed by the State fisheries and biologists.

According to most scientists, Alaska's recent salmon shortfalls are resulting from ocean conditions, although many fishermen blame salmon shortages on foreign fishing practices in the North Pacific. This report by the Associated Press recently appeared in the Anchorage Daily News.

Cultural tourism is growing at an astounding rate. New museums open around the country and the world on every subject imaginable. With this in mind, PWSEDC is doing preliminary investigation on building a world-class maritime museum for Alaska in Valdez. An Alaska Maritime Museum would provide cultural enrichment and enhanced opportunities for professional employment, as well as additional seasonal employment in the area. Alaska's age of European discovery began in Prince William Sound in 1741, but its maritime history began centuries earlier with Alaska's coastal Natives. This history, when joined by the commerce and military sagas, should provide an exciting experience for visitors to Prince William Sound at the new museum. Valdez Museum and Archive was founded in 1901.

Transportation in the Sound is key to the successful new museum and tourism, in general, for the area. Alaska Department of Transportation has informed us that by 2001 our ferry service will expand substantially. From 1996 through summer, 1998, tourism increased by over 20,000 visitors in Valdez. As tourism grows in Valdez, the other towns and villages will see increases, as well.

A cultural "Great Circle Route" can become a reality in southcentral Alaska. Fly to Anchorage, enjoy the local attractions - take the train to Seward, visit the Alaska Sea-Life Center - continue on to Whittier by train or road - use the Alaska Marine Highway to Valdez, visit the Alaska Maritime Museum . . . on to the next adventure. The options are unlimited.

Whittier will see significant changes in tourism as soon as the new road

opens in 2000. The increase in tourism is overwhelming initially, as described in detail later in this document.

Important to mention is the fact that not all towns and villages are seeking huge increases in tourism. But because of their remote locations and inaccessibility, these areas can choose the tour numbers they find acceptable.

While these major projects are underway, Prince William Sound Economic Development Council will continue to sponsor environmental projects - the latest is a sewage system to service boat harbors in Cordova, Whittier, Tatitlek, and Chenega Bay. Immediate plans also include implementing a revolving loan program and small business seminars for the Sound.

These major projects, we believe, will provide momentum and inspiration during the next five years for Prince William Sound.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prince William Sound

Region	1
Current Population.....	3

Chenega Bay	4
General Description of the Area	4
Natural Resources.....	4
Environmental Issues	4
Environmental Sensitivity.....	4
Political Geography	5
Population and Labor Force.....	5
Economy	5
Infrastructure and Services.....	5
Education.....	6
Planning and Economic Development.....	6

Cordova	7
General Description of the Area	7
Natural Resources.....	7
Environmental Issues.....	8
Environmental Sensitivity.....	8
Political Geography	9
Population and Labor Force.....	9
Economy	9
Infrastructure and Services.....	9
Education.....	10
Planning and Economic Development.....	11

Tatitlek	12
General Description of the Area	12
Natural Resources.....	12
Environmental Issues.....	12
Environmental Sensitivity.....	13
Political Geography.....	13
Population and Labor Force.....	13
Economy	13
Infrastructure and Services.....	14
Education.....	15
Planning and Economic Development.....	15

Valdez	16
General Description of the Area	16
Natural Resources.....	16
Environmental Issues	17
Environmental Sensitivity.....	17
Political Geography	17

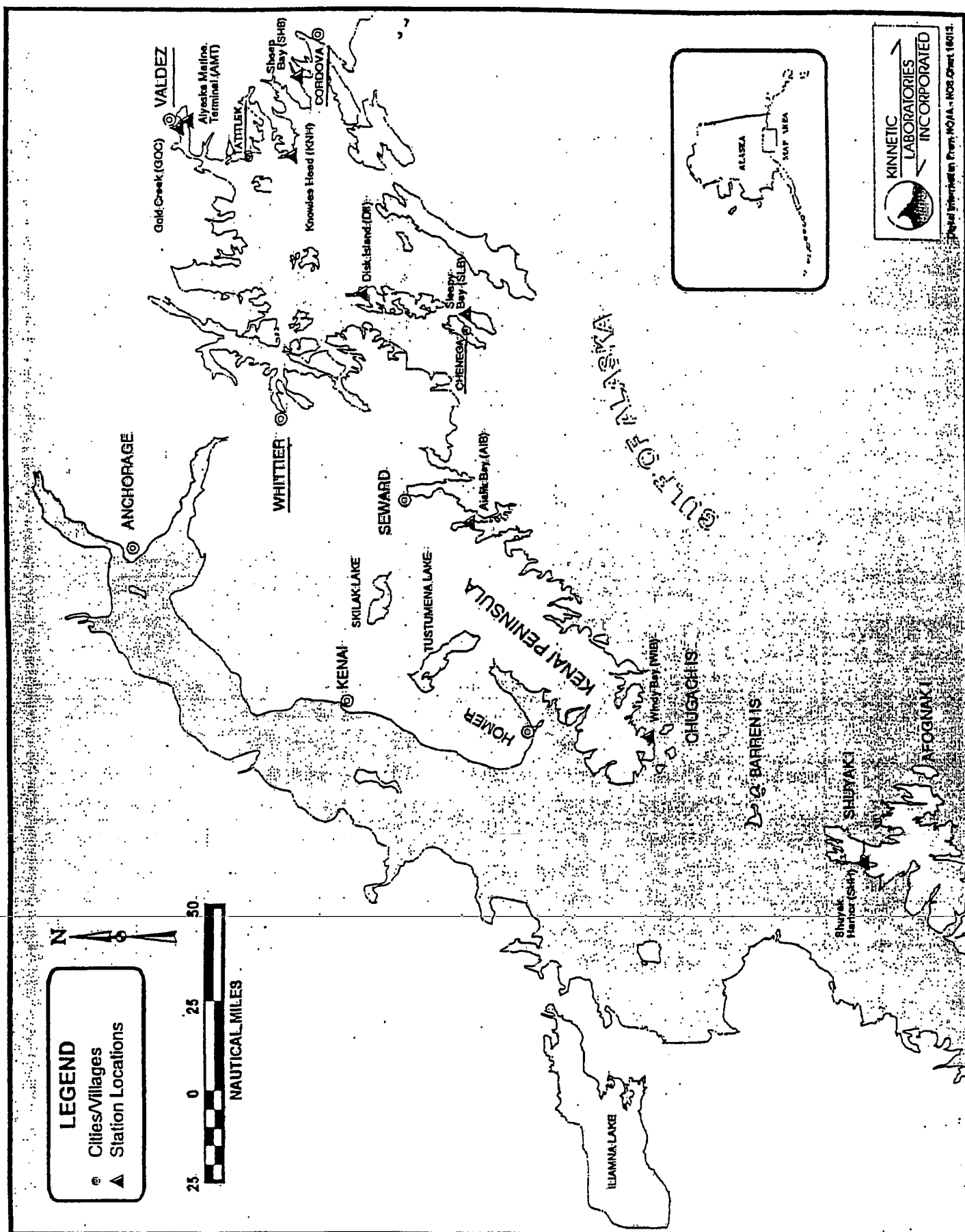
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Valdez - Continued

Population and Labor Force.....	18
Economy	18
Infrastructure and Services.....	19
Education.....	21
Planning and Economic Development.....	21
Whittier	23
General Description of the Area	23
Natural Resources	24
Environmental Issues.....	24
Environmental Sensitivity.....	24
Political Geography	24
Population and Labor Force.....	25
Economy	25
Infrastructure and Services.....	25
Education.....	26
Planning and Economic Development.....	26

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Mammals.....	27
Appendix B	Fish.....	28
Appendix C	Invertebrates	29
Appendix D	Plants.....	30, 31
Appendix E	Birds.....	32,33 & 34



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

REGION

Prince William Sound Economic Development Council represents the communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez and Whittier. Valdez and Cordova are home rule cities. Whittier is a second class city, while Tatitlek and Chenega Bay are unincorporated. Only Valdez has road access to the rest of the state, although Whittier will have a road link to Portage and the Seward Highway by 2000, and now is served by a railroad. Valdez has scheduled air service, a highway and ferry service. Cordova has scheduled air and ferry service. The villages of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek are served exclusively by boat and small plane, with ferry service by request. The State of Alaska Department of Transportation is planning a substantially increased ferry service within the next five years as part of the Alaska Marine Highway system, offering many more scheduled arrivals and departures.

Prince William Sound region is located in southcentral Alaska at the north end of the Gulf of Alaska, approximately 1,000 miles northwest of Seattle. This extremely mountainous area covers about 20,000 square miles of water, ice and land, extending from about 250 miles east/west from east of Icy Bay, to the eastern boundaries of the Anchorage Municipality and Kenai Peninsula Borough on the west. On the south, the area is bounded by the Gulf of Alaska, the southerly extreme being located at the southwestern corner of Montague Island. On the north, the area is traversed by section, township and range lines that cross the Richardson Highway at about Mile 45.

Geographically, the Chugach Mountains on the east and north, the highest rising to 13,000 feet, and the Kenai Mountains on the west, provide boundaries for Prince William Sound. The islands of Hawkins, Hinchbrook, Montague, Latouche, Elrington and Bainbridge, separate the Sound from the Gulf of Alaska. High coastal mountain ranges, over one hundred fifty glaciers and numerous rivers, make Prince William Sound wild and inaccessible.

The Good Friday earthquake of 1964, registering 9.2 on the Richter scale, followed by tsunamis, devastated Chenega, Cordova, Valdez and Whittier. The area remains seismically active. Mt. Wrangell, approximately eighty miles away, last erupted in 1930.

The Chugach National Forest covers 5.8 million acres extending south and east of Anchorage along the south-central Alaskan coast. It encompasses the northeastern Kenai Peninsula, the arc of Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta/Bering River area east of Cordova. President Theodore Roosevelt created this national forest in 1907 by executive order. It is the second largest in the nation and the most northern. It lies just 500 miles south of the Arctic Circle. Rocks and moving ice comprise one third of this park. Chugach National Forest is managed by the U. S. Forest Service in the Department

of Agriculture. A vast array of plants and animals inhabit the fjords, lakes, rivers and forests. (See Appendices)

The Chugach National Forest (similar in size to New Hampshire) is charged with managing the 2.1 million acre Nellie Juan-College Fjord Wilderness Study Area, for possible future inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Some small forest areas are harvested for timber. Commercial timber species include Sitka spruce, western hemlock and white spruce. Almost 3,000 gold mining claims and a few dozen gravel/stone permits comprise mining operations in the park.

Historically, Prince William Sound was originally settled by the Chugach Eskimo and became a cultural melting pot. Athabascan Indians of the Interior, Aleuts of the Alaska Peninsula, and Tlingits of southeast Alaska all crossed paths here to trade, celebrate, and fight. The first Europeans to arrive in Alaska did so in Prince William Sound. Danish explorer Vitus Bering "discovered" Alaska at Kayak Island in 1741, claiming the land for the czar of Russia. Captain James Cook sailed HMS *Discovery* into Prince William Sound in 1778, naming the area Sandwich Sound. Soon after, this was changed to Prince William Sound, named for England's William IV. While many countries explored Alaska's coast, Russia administered the territory until 1867 when Alaska was purchased by the United States for \$7,200,000.

The economy in each community in Prince William Sound is unique, but share some similarities. Fishing is a common factor in each area. There are five salmon hatcheries operating in the Sound - Valdez, Ester Island, Main Bay, Sawmill Bay and Cannery Creek. Logging is an economic factor in some communities. Tourism is an important aspect in Valdez and Cordova, with a potential for growth in the other areas.. The petroleum industry is of major importance to Valdez. All Prince William Sound communities are alert and prepared to respond to potential oil spill emergencies. Oil spill response teams in this area set standards world wide for this preparation. Mining activities in Prince William Sound have been sporadic in the past one hundred years.

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company is the major employer in Valdez and employs about three hundred persons. Super tankers are relieved of ballast water and then filled with crude oil that has been piped eight hundred miles from the North Slope to the Valdez Marine Terminal. Technical staff, environmental advisors, and support staff are responsible for shipping 1.4 million barrels a day through the Valdez port.

Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS) was created in 1989 in response to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. SERVS is the largest oil spill organization in the Western Hemisphere.

Each laden tanker is escorted by two vessels as it transits Prince William Sound; a tug boat tethered to the stern of the tanker and a specially equipped Escort Response Vessel, or ERV which stays within one-quarter mile of the tanker.

There are approximately 325 fishing vessels currently on contract with Alyeska to provide oil spill response assistance. Fifty vessels make up the core fleet to provide immediate and year-round response support. These vessels participate in several drills during the year. Alyeska provides a maintenance fee to keep the vessels in the water and ready to respond during all seasons.

SERVS annual budget is approximately \$60,000,000. Over 300 people are directly assigned to the organization, including staff, response specialists, vessel crews, material handlers and mechanics.

Current Population

Population in Prince William Sound in December, 1997, was estimated by the State to be 7,268. By city and town, the population given was Valdez 4,155, Cordova 2,571, Whittier 306, Tatitlek 110, Chenega Bay 35, and the remainder of the sound 91. Of the five distinct communities in Prince William Sound, the Eyak, Chugach Alaska, and Chenega Native Corporations are represented.

CHENEGA BAY

General Description of the Area:

Chenega Bay is a Native village located on the southeast side of Evans Island in Crab Bay, 42 miles southeast of Whittier in Prince William Sound. It is 104 air miles southeast of Anchorage. Approximately 35 people live in this unincorporated village. Most practice a subsistence and/or commercial fishing lifestyle. The original location of Chenega was at the south end of Chenega Island, but that site was destroyed by tsunamis after the 1964 earthquake. The surviving residents were relocated to the village of Tatitlek until 1984 when Chenega Bay was re-established at its present site. The village is a municipal lands trustee, meaning there are lands held in trust by the State for future incorporation.

Chenega Bay can be reached only by air or sea. A 3,000' air strip is located one mile from town. Mail delivery is provided from Cordova three days a week. Air charter service is available from Valdez, Cordova, and Seward, with scheduled service three times a week from Anchorage and Cordova. There is a small boat harbor, a seaplane float, and a dock to serve the Alaska Marine Highway ferry service that is available three times a month. There are three gravel roads which run through the village, connecting the village to the harbor and to the airstrip. There are three vehicles but most residents prefer to walk or use four wheelers.

Natural Resources:

Fishing, wildlife, scenic beauty

Being a subsistence based community, the residents of Chenega Bay harvest a wide variety of natural resources including fish, marine mammals, land mammals, waterfowl and vegetation. (See Appendices)

Environmental Issues:

Climate

Official weather information is not available for Chenega Bay, but it is similar to Valdez. The climate is primarily maritime with temperatures ranging from 10 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter to 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. Average annual precipitation is approximately 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snow.

Environmental Sensitivity:

Since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill reached the shores of Chenega Bay on April 2, 1989, the community's subsistence lifestyle has been severely affected. Although the joint efforts of Chenegans and Cordovans were successful in protecting the Armin F. Koernig

Hatchery in Sawmill Bay, of all the communities in the oil spill area, the core subsistence harvest areas of Chenega Bay suffered the most damage from the spill and subsequent clean up efforts.

Political Geography:

Chenega Bay is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) traditional tribal council. The council acts on behalf of the village in coordinating services and programs offered through State, federal and private agencies.

Population and Labor Force:

This population information is based on the 1990 U. S. Census. In 1990, the population of Chenega Bay was 94 persons, with 52 males and 42 females. Alaska Natives comprised 69.1% of the village population.. Sixty-two people made up the potential work force, defined as those 16 and older. The unemployment rate in 1990 was 14.3%, or just six people.

Economy:

Commercial fishing, oyster farming, and subsistence activities are the focus of the economy. As of October, 1998, only four residents hold commercial fishing permits. The school, village council, and village corporation provide some employment. Short term employment opportunities are also generated by community infrastructure improvement, usually construction projects.. The Ship Escort Response Vessel System (SERVS), also provides occasional short term employment.

Infrastructure and Services:

There are thirty single family units and four multi-family dwellings. A surface water collection system with a dam, storage capacity of 50,000 gallons, is used for piped distribution to homes. All but three dwellings are completely plumbed. Sewage is piped to a 20,000 gallon community septic tank. Some homes have individual septic tanks. Refuse collection services are provided for disposal at the landfill. Chenega Bay operates its own diesel generated electrical system, with the electricity being provided by the Chenega Bay IRA Council. Homes are heated with bulk heating fuel. The village council has bulk fuel tanks that hold 40,000 gallons of diesel and 20,000 gallons of gasoline.

The local phone utility is United Utilities, Inc., and long-distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Teleconferencing services are available through Alaska Teleconferencing Network. One television channel is available in Chenega Bay, an Alaska rural television network called ARCS. One radio station can be received, Public Radio Station KCHU-AM out of Valdez.

Health

The regional Native health organization is Chugachmiut. Chugachmiut is a tribal organization serving the Chugach people of Alaska in the villages of Valdez, Tatitlek, Eyak, Chenega Bay, Seward, Port Graham, and Nanwalek. There is a local health clinic in Chenega Bay owned by the village council. Alternative care is provided by First Responder, Chenega Bay's emergency medical service.

Public Safety

Chenega Bay does not have a resident safety officer or a fire department at this time.

Education:

The Chenega Community School is operated by the Chugach School District serving eight students in pre-school through seventh grade. There are two teachers.

Planning and Economic Development Activities:

In FY97, the Alaska Department of Governmental Coordination, State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, United States Forest Service, State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Chenega Corporation approved the Chenega Beach Restoration Project funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. This \$1,900,000. project was completed in 1997.

As part of the Sound Waste Management Plan (Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation), *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funded recycling centers for each town or village to process used oil, oily bilge water from vessels, household hazardous waste, and oil filters. The recycled oil will be used to heat public buildings. The entire project for the Sound was \$1,143,700.

A marine service center planned will feature improved moorage and dock space. It will include a repair grid, fresh water dispersal, marine machine/engine repair, marine supplies and parts, store and warehouse, and marine fuel station. A planned bunkhouse will include a laundry and shower facility.

Critical needs:

Store with inventory/ visitors information center

**Research and development of a fish processing/cold storage facility,
shellfish mariculture development**

Local server infrastructure development/on-line computer service

CORDOVA

General Description of the Area:

Cordova is located on Orca Inlet at the southeastern side of Prince William Sound. It is 52 air miles southeast of Valdez, and 150 miles southeast of Anchorage. Cordova was originally called Eyak and was home to the Alutiiq people. Migrating Athabascan and Tlingit natives also were present. According to the Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs, (DCRA) Community Database, Cordova in 1997, had a population of approximately 2,571, and included the village of Eyak (annexed in 1992). Cordova is a designated Redevelopment Area, an economic development center, and is a home rule city.

Cordova has no means of overland transportation and can be reached only by air or water. Cordova is the home port of the Alaska Marine Highway ferry *E. L. Bartlett*, which makes regular stops bringing supplies and visitors to the area. Year round barge services are also available. The Merle K. "Mudhole" Smith Airport is located at Mile 13 on the Copper River Highway. The State owned and operated airport has a 7,500' asphalt runway to accommodate scheduled air service. A gravel cross-wind runway is 1,900' long. Era Aviation and Alaska Airlines offer ten flights during the week from Anchorage and Juneau. Small air taxis are available. Air taxi service (using float planes) is also available at the State owned Cordova Municipal Airport on Eyak Lake. Harbor facilities include a small boat harbor with 840 slips, a ferry terminal, docking and marine repair facilities. The Copper River Highway, a gravel road, provides access to the Copper River Delta to the east, as far as the Million Dollar Bridge at Mile 51. Plans to connect the Copper River Highway to the statewide road system have been controversial. Many residents enjoy the inaccessibility of their town and do not welcome the proposed highway.

Natural Resources:

Fishing

Cordova is a center for commercial fishing and processes all species of salmon. Salmon eggs, black cod, crab (Tanner, Dungeness, king), halibut, black cod, razor clams, oysters, herring, herring roe, herring roe on kelp, and bait herring diversify this industry. The main salmon fishery runs from mid-May through late September. King, red, pink, and chum salmon are the major catch and are processed in Cordova canneries. The average catch for these canneries is approximately 900,000 to 1,000,000 fish per year. The Coho fishery processes about 400,000 annually. In April and May, halibut and bottom fish are caught in the Cordova area.

Forest Products

Forest products are becoming an important part of the regional local economy. Both the Eyak Corporation and Chugach Alaska Corporation have gained title to parcels of timber lands in eastern Prince William Sound and east of Cordova under the terms of ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act). Timber harvest currently represents one of the primary opportunities for economic development and income to the Native corporations and their shareholders.

Eyak Corporation has harvested approximately 7,000 acres of timber on corporation lands, northeast of the Copper River Highway below Scott Glacier from 1991 to 1997. Logging has also occurred northwest of Cordova along Fidalgo, Gravina, Sheep, Simpson and Nelson Bays. No logging was done in 1998.

Subsistence/Sport Hunting

Some subsistence and sport hunting of black and brown bear, moose, deer, beaver, harbor seals, sea otters, clams, halibut, shrimp and crabs occur near Cordova. Wild berries are also plentiful.

Environmental Issues:

Climate

Cordova's climate is primarily maritime with temperatures ranging from 17-28 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter to 49-63 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. The average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall. With Prince William Sound to the west, Copper River Delta to the east, and mountains in between, Cordova experiences a variety of weather, and often conditions at the airport at Mile 13 are completely different from the conditions in town.

Environmental Sensitivity:

By far the largest impact on the area in recent years has been the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989. Eleven million gallons of crude oil spilled into Prince William Sound when super tanker *Exxon Valdez* hit Bligh Reef. Many area scientists and fishermen believe that declining wild salmon stocks, and the disease discovered in the herring stocks in 1993, are direct results of the oil spill. The implementation of the Ship Escort Response Vessel System (SERVS) has been a positive step toward preventing future oil spills, but the threat continues to exist as long as oil tankers continue traversing Prince William Sound. Floating ice from Columbia Glacier is also a hazard to the shipping lanes. Icebergs do not show on radar screens so visual detection must be maintained, especially near Valdez Arm. Proposals to begin offshore oil exploration at Katalla, which is near Cordova, have met with much opposition from the commercial fishing industry.

Cordova Recycling Report was published in August, 1998, addressing different options available to recycle waste in the City of Cordova. The document was produced by Florian Hupkes in association with the Copper River Watershed Project. At this time, Cordova does not have a recycling program.

Political Geography:

Cordova was incorporated as a home rule city in 1909. Its operations are governed by the mayor and a six member city council. Elections are held the first Tuesday in October with council meetings the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Cordova has a 6% sales tax. Property tax is currently 14.48 mills within the city and 11.97 mills in the recently annexed areas. The City of Cordova provides water, sewer, garbage collection and the operation of the local landfill. Public safety, education, street maintenance, and snow removal are provided. A museum, library, pool and recreation center are also provided by the city.

Population and Labor Force:

Cordova is the second largest city in Prince William Sound with a population of 2,110, according to the 1990 U. S. Census. Males number 1,149, females, 961. The Native population is 443 persons. The median household income is \$46,304. The potential work force, defined as those persons 16 years and older, was 1,569 in 1990. There were approximately 35 persons unemployed, again based on the 1990 U. S. Census.

Economy:

Fishing, logging, tourism, oil recovery response

Cordova supports a large fishing fleet (884 permit holders). Four major fish processing plants (North Pacific Seafoods, Great Pacific Seafoods, Norquest Seafoods, and Ocean Beauty Seafoods) are located in Cordova. Seven small specialty processing companies operate, as well. Logging and tourism also add to the local economy. The U. S. Forest Service Headquarters for the national forest are located in the community. The U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Sweetbriar* is stationed in Cordova, as well as a search and rescue helicopter. Total U. S. Coast Guard personnel number 57. The U. S. Forest Service employs twenty people in winter, and increases to forty during the summer season. Ship Escort Response Vessel System (SERVS) of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company contracts fishing boats for drills in Cordova. Numbers vary according to project.

Infrastructure and Services:

As of the 1990 U. S. Census, there were 883 housing units in Cordova, with 320 being single family dwellings. In 1993, additional low income housing apartment units were constructed. Cordova uses four water sources, two of which are several miles from the existing filtration plant. Water storage capacity is 2.1 million gallons. The city operates a

pipled water and sewage system. The treated sewage is released in a lagoon. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Cordova Electric Cooperative operates two diesel power plants, Eyak and Orca, and the Humpback Creek Hydro Facility. Most homes are heated with bulk fuel oil or wood fired stoves or a combination of the two.

Cordova Telephone Cooperative provides local and cellular telephone service. Alascom and GCI provide long distance service. Teleconferencing services are available through the Alaska Teleconferencing Network. ARCS television station and GCI serve Cordova. The local radio stations are KLAM -AM and KCDU-FM. KCHU-FM is received from Valdez.

Cordova is served by two full-service banks, National Bank of Alaska and First National Bank of Anchorage. These are branch banks with headquarters in Anchorage.

Health

The City of Cordova owns and operates the local hospital (twenty-three beds) which is a qualified acute and long term care facility. It also has a medical clinic with three full time physicians. One dentist resides in Cordova. Mental health care is provided by a physician from Valdez. The Cordova Volunteer Fire Department/EMS Division provides emergency care, rescue and first air services.

Public Safety

Cordova Police Department consists of a chief of police, a captain, three patrolmen and one community service officer. One paid fireman leads a volunteer fire department of nineteen members. Three Alaska Division of Fish and Wildlife protection agents reside in Cordova, as well. Cordova has just reorganized a disaster plan for natural catastrophes.

Education:

Cordova is in the Chugach School District and has two schools in town. Mt. Eccles Elementary School serves approximately 306 students in grades K-6. Cordova Junior/Senior High School serves about 198 students in grades 7-12. Icy Bay School serves five students in grades 3-6, and Two-Moon Bay Community School serves five students in grades 1-6. Thirty-seven teachers are employed in the system. Thirteen children in Cordova are home-schooled.

Cordova is the home of the Prince William Sound Science Center - "The mission of the Prince William Sound Science Center is to contribute to the comprehensive description, sustained monitoring, and ecological understanding of Prince William Sound, the Copper River, and their wetlands, river systems and drainage basin." This private, non-profit research organization is located at the Cordova boat harbor. The 3,000 sq. ft. building includes offices for researchers, laboratory space (supplied by Prince William Sound

Community College), a small library, conference room and administrative offices. The center also maintains a Geographic Information System (GIS).

Planning and Economic Development Activities:

The City of Cordova is actively seeking funding for these projects:

Shepard Point road and deep water port This would create a docking facility for cruise ships that are now unable to use present city dock, a result of land upheaval during 1964 earthquake.

The Cordova Project This 32,750 sq. ft. center will house a library and museum, research offices, laboratories, conference and education facilities. The center will serve the community and visitors.

Regional marketing plan for salmon New ways to produce an enhanced salmon product and improve shipping methods of Cordova's red salmon will improve this mainstay of the Cordova economy. National and international media attention will increase demand.

TATITLEK

General Description of the Area:

Tatitlek is an unincorporated, coastal Native village of 110, located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows on the Alaska mainland in Prince William Sound. Located two miles southeast of Ellamar, 25 miles southeast of Valdez, and 40 miles northwest of Cordova, the village sits on a relatively flat, one mile strip of land between Galena Bay and Boulder Bay within the Chugach National Forest. The Chugach Mountains form an impassable range to the north, then lower into a mountain ridge which runs parallel with Tatitlek Narrows.

Tatitlek can be reached only by boat or aircraft. A 2,500' airstrip is used for passenger service and mail delivery. Charter air services are available from Cordova, Anchorage and Valdez. A trail to Ellamar, two miles northwest of Tatitlek, is overgrown, but is on the Bureau of Indian Affairs list for road improvements. Barge service is also available from Cordova and Valdez. Alaska Marine Highway ferry service will stop in Tatitlek upon request. There are five vehicles in Tatitlek, but most people prefer to walk throughout the community.

Natural Resources:

Subsistence, fishing, mining, scenic beauty

Since Tatitlek is a subsistence based economy, many natural resources are harvested, including marine fish, marine mammals, land mammals, waterfowl and vegetation. Timber is also harvested in Two Moon Bay and in Fish Bay as a part of a contract held by the Tatitlek Corporation. Six thousand acres will be harvested over the next five years. Commercial fishing activities also contribute to the Tatitlek economic base. The area around Tatitlek is referred to as the "Ellamar Mining District". Copper production was significant until the mine at Ellamar closed in 1929. Many known low grade copper and gold deposits exist in the area. There is potential for future development, although no mining is currently taking place.

Environmental Issues:

Climate

Official weather information is not available for Tatitlek, but it is similar to Cordova or Valdez. The climate is primarily maritime with temperatures ranging from 10 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter to 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. For comparison purposes, the annual mean precipitation in Valdez is 65 inches including 300 inches of snowfall. Cordova's annual mean precipitation is 173 inches including 100 inches of snowfall.

Environmental Sensitivity:

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in March, 1989, had a major impact on Tatitlek. Traditional subsistence and commercial fishing activities were severely disrupted during this time. Residents believe that subsistence will continue to be affected because oil is still present in the area, and the extent of oil contamination on subsistence is uncertain. The threat of future oil spills continues to exist as tankers traverse Prince William Sound daily.

Political Geography:

Tatitlek is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council comprised of seven members. The council provides many services for the community, including operation and maintenance of the water, sewer, solid waste and electrical systems. The council acts on behalf of the village in coordinating services and programs offered through State, federal and private agencies. Funding for the council's operations comes from federal and State grants. State revenue sharing, income from a laundromat, rental income from three warehouses, and a phone house provide additional funds. The council holds a yearly election in October, and meets every month.

Population and Labor Force:

The 1990 U. S. Census shows a total population of 119 people in Tatitlek. Of this total, 86.6 percent were Native Alaskans. The median age for the population was 27.5 years, 52.9% of Tatitlek residents were female, while 37.8% were under 18 years of age. A survey taken in 1993 shows a decline in Tatitlek population to 101 persons.

The population has dwindled over the years, as young people leave for the larger towns to attend college and then seek employment where jobs are more plentiful.

Economy:

Since Tatitlek is a traditional Native village, the residents depend heavily on subsistence and commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering. There are no stores in Tatitlek but residents can travel to Valdez, Cordova, and Anchorage, or have supplies shipped. The high cost of shipping increases the cost of living in Tatitlek. Valdez is the closest community to Tatitlek, and many residents travel there by skiff. Little economic infrastructure exists and job opportunities are scarce with most employment in Tatitlek being seasonal and short-term. The Tatitlek Corporation is nearing the end of a ten year contract to harvest timber in Two Moon Bay, which provides some employment to residents. Timber harvesting is also occurring in Fish Bay. There are thirteen commercial "limited entry" fishing permits in Tatitlek. The State of Alaska regulates how many fishing permits for various types of fishing are allowed each year. For instance, seine fishing and gill net fishing require specific permits. There is also a new aquaculture project in place to farm oysters. No data is available at this time.

Infrastructure and Services:

According to 1990 U. S. Census data, there are a total of 52 housing units in Tatitlek. Most use the public water source while some have individual wells. A few obtain their water from a spring, creek, or river. Most houses are connected to the public sewer system, a few have an individual septic tank or cesspool. Approximately half of Tatitlek's houses are heated by fuel oil or kerosene and the rest are heated by wood. Diesel fuel is delivered monthly by barge from Whittier or Valdez. There are two 10,000 gallon and two 2,500 gallon fuel storage tanks.

The Tatitlek Village Council supplies electric power via Tatitlek Electric Utility to the entire community with a 135 kilowatt diesel powered generator. Water, sewer and garbage services are operated by the village council also. Water is supplied from a dam about one mile north of the village and piped to town. Solid waste is currently disposed of in the fenced refuse site near the north end of the airstrip runway. Refuse pick-up service is offered by the council. Used oil is recycled locally.

Telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone in Valdez. Long distance service is provided by Alascom. About 15 families in the community have telephones. ARCS television station can be picked up in Tatitlek, and most homes have a television. Radio stations KCHU-AM and KVAK-AM, both in Valdez are also in range. Mail is delivered twice a week from Cordova. The local post office is open for one to three hours on weekdays. A few people have CB radios but most have VHF radios. Cellular phone service is also available.

Health

Tatitlek has a three room health clinic located in the community center. The clinic employs a health practitioner, community health representative, and an alternate health aide. There is a six member emergency medical team with three emergency trauma technicians. The village council provides an ambulance for the community. A public health nurse schedules three day visits to Tatitlek four times a year, and a doctor from the Alaska Native Medical Center (in Anchorage) makes yearly trips to provide follow up care for patients, take care of serious medical problems, and give check ups. A dentist visits once a year, and an eye doctor visits every two years. Medical emergencies requiring specialized care are referred to hospitals in Valdez, Cordova or Anchorage.

Public Safety

Tatitlek has one full time village public safety officer. Alaska State Troopers based in Valdez visit monthly. Tatitlek prohibits the sale and importation of alcoholic beverages, and as a result, reports fewer incidents, infractions, family disturbances, and altercations than villages that have alcohol available. A volunteer fire department is organized in the community, which involves most of the adult population.

Education

The Chugach School District operates Tatitlek Community School, a modern one-level structure that was built in 1984. Three certified teachers instruct 32 students in grade levels from preschool through 12th grade.

Planning and Economic Development Activities:

Tatitlek urgently needs:

Small boat harbor

Docking facilities for oil spill response teams

School repairs

VALDEZ

General Description of the Area:

The largest community in Prince William Sound, Valdez is located at the head of Port Valdez, at the terminus of the Richardson Highway. Valdez is an incorporated, home rule city, with city limits extending to Sheep Creek at Mile 18.7 on the Richardson Highway, an area of 274 square miles. Valdez is about 125 air miles from Anchorage or about 305 miles by road. Valdez is known for long winters and heavy snowfall, which averages almost 300 inches annually. Valdez has the highest coastal mountains in Alaska.

Valdez was never the site of an Alaska Native village, although there have been reports of a Native trading village nearby at the mouth of the Lowe River. Valdez was founded in 1898 as a debarkation point for Klondike gold seekers. Because of its ice-free harbor, the most northern in North America, Valdez became a transportation center. The city was virtually destroyed by the 1964 earthquake, and was rebuilt at its present site, nearly five miles west of the pre-quake townsite. In the early 1970s, Valdez was chosen as the terminus of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, and consequently, the population tripled. The city is now centered around oil shipment, tourism, commercial fishing and services. Valdez is a designated economic center for the region.

Natural Resources:

Petroleum, fishing, scenic beauty

The commercial fishing industry is the primary collector of natural resources. All species of fish are harvested in the area, but commercial fishing focuses on the five Prince William Sound salmon species and halibut. Herring is also harvested when sufficient population exists. Clams and crabs are available. Some subsistence, sport hunting, and trapping are permitted. Black and brown bear, moose, caribou, deer, beaver, harbor seal and sea otter abound. Wild berry picking for salmon berries, lingonberries, cranberries, huckleberries, blueberries, and beach strawberries, is common.

Three fish processors are located in Valdez, offering seasonal jobs. Sport fishing is an important industry, as well. Valdez was first in Alaska to promote fishing derbies. Halibut, pink, silver and king salmon are prized catches for sport fishermen. Fifteen tour boat companies accommodate these fishermen, as well as three local air charter services.

Valdez is the terminus for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, and storage terminal for shipment of North Slope oil to the "lower 48" and Asia. Tankers load the oil at the Valdez terminal, delivering it to refineries on the west coast of America and countries on the Pacific Rim. One quarter of domestic oil provided the nation is from Alaska, and is shipped through Valdez. One million, four hundred thousand barrels of crude oil flow

through the pipeline every day. This terminal provides jobs in construction, manufacturing, and transportation for about 700 Valdez residents.

Petro Star Valdez Refinery processes Alyeska Pipeline oil for in-state use and some export. The assessed value of this refinery is approximately \$35,000,000. Petro Star and the Valdez petroleum terminal employ about 27 persons.

Environmental Issues:

Climate

Valdez typically has long winters with heavy snowfall and short, mild summers. Temperatures range from 18 - 30 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter, to 47 - 63 degrees in the summer. Valdez has an annual precipitation of 59.3 inches and the average snowfall is an incredible 300" per year. Valdez has the most northern ice-free port in the Western Hemisphere.

Environmental Sensitivity:

By far the largest impact on the area in recent years has been the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill of 11,000,000 gallons in 1989. Unlike other communities in the Sound, Valdez was effected differently as a result of being used as the base of operation for the spill clean up efforts. Valdez was inundated by employees of Exxon, VECO, government agencies and the press, as well as people seeking work on the clean up. The primary effect of the oil spill on the town of Valdez seems to be as a social disruption. This may be partly due to the fact that the oil from the spill did not contaminate the waters or the shores of Port Valdez, and partly because Valdez residents are not as dependent on the natural marine resources of the Sound as are other communities in the region.

Bilge water and used-oil are collected, filtered and treated with new recycling stations in each town and village in Prince William Sound. The reclaimed oil is then used to heat public buildings. Funding was provided by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council and completed in July, 1998. Alyeska Pipeline Service Company leads the community in efforts to recycle waste.

Political Geography:

Valdez was incorporated as a home rule city in 1901. Its operations are governed by the mayor and a six member city council. Elections are held the first Tuesday in October. The council meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Valdez has a 6% hotel/motel tax, but no sales tax. Property tax is currently 20.00 mils. The City of Valdez provides water and sewer services, public safety, education, street maintenance, snow removal and garbage collection. It also operates the port, museum, library, recreation center, and municipal landfill.

Population and Labor Force:

Most available population information is based on the 1990 U. S. Census. According to that census, the 1990 population of Valdez was 4,068 with 2,242 of those being males and 1,826 being females. The Native population was 239 and the non-Native population was 3,829. The median household income was \$68,570. According to the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs' database in 1997, population of Valdez was 4,155.

The potential work force, defined as those persons sixteen years and older, was 3,033 in 1990. Unemployment in Valdez is 8.8%, or approximately 212 people, again based on the 1990 Census.

Economy:

Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska as the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The pipeline ships 1.4 million barrels per day from Valdez. The major employers in Valdez are oil companies, oil support services and oil transportation services. Alyeska Pipeline Service Company provides nearly 400 full-time, year round jobs, and roughly 78% of the tax revenue. Valdez is a major seaport, so transportation services to interior Alaska are major employers. Local, state, and federal agencies combined provide significant employment. Seasonal commercial fishing and tourism have boosted the retail and service sectors of the economy. Sixty-three residents hold commercial fishing permits. A family of four will spend approximately \$109. on food for one week. Unlike the Native villages in Prince William Sound, Valdez has a variety of stores to purchase groceries and other supplies. Valdez has one shopping center with a supermarket, liquor store and pharmacy. Most of the stores, however, are located in the center of the city. High shipping costs mean prices are significantly higher than in Anchorage.

Government employment, State and local, accounts for 40% of all employment in Valdez. Some agencies are directly associated with the pipeline/terminal facility.

Shipping is important to Valdez. Valdez is a main port-of-call for the Alaska Marine Highway, and plans to become a hub for new ferry service in the Sound by 2003. Alaska Department of Transportation is planning to increase ferry service to all Prince William Sound communities. With the Whittier road and railbelt, more traffic will flow through Whittier and on to Valdez via ferries. Cruise ship traffic is expected to continue to increase.

Tourism is rapidly growing in Valdez. In 1998, major cruise lines brought 95,000 visitors to this port city. Approximately ten thousand more arrived by the highway system, including the Alaska Marine Highway, and scheduled air service provided by Era Aviation. Small regional air carriers offer flight-seeing excursions using float planes and helicopters to view the glaciers and wildlife. Ketchum Air Service, Alpine Aviation

Adventures, and Era Helicopters provide these flights. Local charter boats offer similar tours by sea to view the spectacular natural beauty. Valdez sponsors the World Extreme Skiing Championships held annually, as well as snowboarding and snowmobile competitions that increase winter tourism.

Infrastructure and Services:

The Richardson Highway connects Valdez to Anchorage (305 miles), Fairbanks (364 miles), and the Alaska/Canada highway. Its ice-free port features a 700' concrete floating dock (1,200' with dolphins), the largest in the world. Three hundred ninety ships visited the Port of Valdez in 1998, including cargo vessels, cruise ships, fishing boats, and scientific support vessels. The Alaska Marine Highway ferry service provides transportation to Cordova, Whittier, Kodiak, Seward, and Homer in the summer; Cordova only in winter. A small harbor accommodates 546 commercial fishing boats and recreational vessels. Barges and trucking services deliver cargo to the city. The airport is operated by the State, with a 6,500' runway, instrument landing system and control tower. A State owned seaplane base is available at Robe Lake.

The Alaska Department of Transportation maintains approximately 170 lane miles in the Valdez station boundaries and the Valdez Airport runway. The Valdez area has over ninety pieces of equipment, including loaders, graders, dump trucks, sanders, snow blowers, and fire trucks. This equipment is used mainly for road maintenance and snow removal.

State of Alaska agencies in Valdez include a Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Labor, Department of Law, Legislative Information Office, Public Defenders Office, and the Department of Public Safety.

Other government facilities include the U. S. Coast Guard station, the Alaska Army National Guard, U. S. Postal Service and Forest Service.

The Coast Guard's Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) provides radio coverage of vessel traffic from the approaches of Prince William Sound to Cape Hinchinbrook to include Valdez Arm, Valdez Narrows and Port Valdez.

The Alaska Army National Guard in Valdez has a newly constructed facility that houses ten soldiers. This Scout Battalion specializes in surveillance security, winter survival training and land navigation. They participate in community projects.

The U. S. Forest Service is present in Valdez from Memorial Day through Labor Day. It is staffed by four full time employees, one part time and one student trainee. They are involved with Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Summer Fun Day Camp, Elderhostel, and the many visitors to Valdez.

As of the 1990 U. S. Census, there were 1,499 housing units in Valdez, with 567 being single family dwellings. The primary source of water in Valdez is from wells. Well water is treated and stored in tanks prior to piped distribution throughout the community. Water storage capacity is 2.24 million gallons. The city operates a piped sewage system in which sewage is deposited in a secondary treatment lagoon. Over 96.6% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse collection services and a local landfill are available. A new oil waste/recycle center for bilge water and household hazardous waste was recently built for the city by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the State owned Solomon Gulch Hydro facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez. Most homes are heated with bulk fuel oil, electricity, or wood fired stoves, or a combination.

Local telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative. Long distance service is provided by Alascom and GCI. Teleconferencing services are available through the Alaska Teleconferencing Network and the Legislative Teleconferencing Network.

Two full service banks serve Valdez: First National Bank of Anchorage and National Bank of Alaska. These are branch banks with headquarters located in Anchorage.

The Valdez Civic Center has a staged theater, two ballrooms, conference rooms and full service kitchen. Community events, conventions, and city meetings are held here.

Valdez Community Library is a resource for students of all ages with private computer and study rooms, a large selection of literature, and a children's weekly story hour.

The Valdez Museum and Historical Archive was established in 1901. A 7,500 sq. ft. museum facility houses exhibits and gift shop. An annex of 5,600 sq. ft. is used for storage and exhibit construction.

Valdez Small Boat Harbor is home to commercial fishing vessels, charter boat operations and pleasure craft. Dry dock and boat lift are included in its many facilities.

Health

The City of Valdez operates the local hospital (fifteen beds) which is a qualified acute care facility. The hospital and medical clinic are staffed by four physicians and eleven nurses. Long term care is available. Dental care is provided by two local dentists. Emergency care, rescue/first aid services are provided by the Valdez Fire Dept./EMS Division.

Valdez Community Hospital is open twenty-four hours a day, offering obstetrics, home health care, surgery, x-ray, lab and medical evacuation services. The Medical Arts Facility is office to four permanent and several traveling doctors that practice family medicine. The Public Health nurse is also located in this facility.

Public Safety

The Valdez Police Department has ten officers and a chief of police. An animal control officer is included in this list. The Valdez Fire Department consists of nine full time firemen. Volunteers are called in case of a major disaster. One agent of the Alaska Division of Fish and Game resides in Valdez.

Education

The Valdez School District includes: Hermon Hutchins Elementary School which serves approximately 528 students in grades K-6; George H. Gilson Junior High, serving about 146 students in grades 7 and 8; and Valdez High School. The high school has an enrollment of approximately 230 students in grades 9-12. The school district employs seventy teachers. Education is also available through Chugach Extension Correspondence. Ten children are home schooled.

Valdez City Schools use the California Achievement testing program and consistently score in the top 1% of Alaska schools. Valdez High School was selected as one of the nation's most effective high schools by the U. S. Office of Education in 1983 and has won the State Academic Decathlon Championship in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997.

Prince William Sound Community College was established in Valdez in 1978, with additional campuses in Cordova and Copper Center. (Copper Center is 90 miles from Valdez on the Richardson Highway.) There are approximately 300 students in Valdez. Seven full time professors staff the Valdez institution, with 25 to 30 adjunct professors. Cordova and Copper Center have 15 to 20 adjunct professors each. This liberal arts college offers four bachelor degrees and a variety of associate degrees. Many oil industry subjects are taught at the college, as well. The Edward Albee Theater Conference, an internationally acclaimed theater group of famous playwrights and actors, meets annually at the college during the summer.

Planning and Economic Development Activities:

Urgent needs include:

Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) A major concern for Valdez now is the proposed liquid natural gas line that could, with new technology, flow through the present Alyeska pipeline connecting the North Slope oil fields to Port Valdez. As the oil fields in Prudhoe Bay slowly diminish and production slows, it's very important for Valdez to offset these losses.

Alaska Maritime Museum Center This facility will be a cultural attraction for tourists and residents, featuring educational programs, exhibits, conferences. This center will be the hub of the ferry terminal and cruise ship dock.

Valdez Regional Training Center This facility will be a training center for oil spill emergencies, fisheries management, shipping, navigation, safety and sea rescue, as part of the Prince William Sound Community College.

WHITTIER

General Description of the Area:

The City of Whittier is located at the head of Passage Canal in western Prince William Sound, approximately 47 miles southeast of Anchorage and 12 miles east of Portage. Whittier is accessible from the State highway system, 12 miles away, via the Alaska Railroad. Whittier serves as a major intermodal facility. The Alaska Railroad operates freight and passenger services to Whittier and is the largest landowner in the city. Whittier's port is the nearest ice-free facility to Anchorage, Alaska's largest city. As such, Whittier has developed a major role as a transfer point for the shipment of goods into Alaska. The port supports commercial carriers, regular Alaska Marine Highway service, fishing and sightseeing charters, and commercial fishing fleet activity.

Whittier was built during World War II, as a port and railroad terminus to transport military personnel and supplies to Army and Navy bases in Alaska. Obscured by fog and rain in the summer, fog and snow in winter, this fjord provided an excellent choice for a secret port, unknown to the enemy. For this reason, and its strategic location near the railroad link to Anchorage, WWII generals chose to build Whittier.

All military personnel were housed in two cement, bomb proof, fifteen story buildings, built shortly after WWII. Originally the Hodge Building, Begich Towers was built in 1948 to house Army officers and their dependents. One hundred fifty people live in this building, now condominiums. Summer residents increase occupancy to five hundred, when many sports fishing and boating enthusiasts arrive. The Buckner Building, completed in 1953, was once the largest building in Alaska, and was used by the Army until 1960. Empty for years, it has been purchased recently by a development group from Anchorage. When renovated, this building will provide 264,000 square feet for 400 hotel suites, convention space, theater, wildlife center, and health club.

The community got its name from nearby Whittier Glacier which was named for the American poet, John Greenleaf Whittier.

Whittier has an ice-free port and a 70' city dock. A small boat harbor has slips for 360 fishing, recreation, and charter vessels. Whittier is served by the Alaska Marine Highway ferry service, barges, rail and aircraft. Although not directly accessible by road yet, the railway carries passengers, vehicles, and cargo twelve miles to a station at Portage, east of Girdwood. Travelers may then drive to Kenai or Anchorage on the Seward Highway. The state owned 1,100' airstrip accommodates charter aircraft. A city owned seaplane dock is available.

Natural Resources:

Fishing, hunting, scenic beauty

Many resources are harvested either commercially or for sport/subsistence use in Whittier. The list includes salmon, cod, halibut, herring, rock fish, eel, trout, char, black bear, deer, moose, beaver, hare, porcupine, harbor seals, a wide variety of wild fowl, clams, crabs, and wild berries. (See Appendices.)

Environmental Issues:

Climate

Temperatures in Whittier range from 17 - 28 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter and from 49 - 63 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. Whittier's average annual precipitation includes 68 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Topography

Whittier is surrounded on three sides by steep mountains and on one side by the sea. The railroad passes through two tunnels before reaching Whittier. The land area is small and expansion nearly impossible due to the rugged nature of the mountains.

Environmental Sensitivity:

When the new road through the tunnel opens, trips to Whittier are expected to jump from around 200,000 per year to over 900,000 per year, increasing to nearly 1.5 million trips per year by 2015. Tourists and sportsman are expected to make most of the trips to access Prince William Sound. The City of Whittier is ill equipped to deal with the expected increase in visitation and the associated impacts. Land area is limited and city infrastructure has only been developed sufficiently to handle its 289 residents and 200,000 visitors. With the increase in visitation will come an increase in demand for parking, bathrooms, sewer, water, garbage collection, public safety, and other public amenities.

Political Geography:

Whittier was incorporated as a second class city in 1969. Its operations are governed by the mayor and seven member city council. Elections are held the first Tuesday in October. The council meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Whittier has a 3% sales tax. Property tax is currently 5 mils. The City of Whittier provides water and sewer services, as well as public safety, education, and street maintenance, including snow removal.

Population and Labor Force:

Most available population information is based on the 1990 Census from the Cordova/Valdez census area. Much information for Whittier is based on estimates rather than actual surveys. According to that census, the 1990 population of Whittier was 243, although the current estimated population is 271, according to the DCRA Community Database. As of the 1990 census, 139 of Whittier residents were male and 104 were female. The Native population was 30. The median household income was \$33,636. The potential work force, defined as those persons sixteen years and older, was 200 in 1990. Unemployment in Whittier was 8% based on the 1990 census estimates.

There are a significant number of people who work in Whittier but live in the Anchorage area and commute.

Economy:

Shipping, commercial/recreational fishing, tourism

Transportation is the main economy in Whittier. The City of Whittier is a major employer supporting this port city. As a transport center using ships and rail service, the port supports commercial carriers, regular Alaska Marine Highway ferry service, fishing and sightseeing charters, and commercial fishing fleet activity. Two freighter/barges visit Whittier every week. Rail service to Whittier varies from one or two weekly trips in winter to six daily runs during the summer. Whittier is also a destination for diving enthusiasts, sea kayakers, hikers and sport fisherman. Five charter cruise companies serve tourists with small ships. Whittier is seeking port-of-call status with the major cruise ship lines visiting Alaska.

Infrastructure and Services:

As of the 1990 U. S. Census, there were 265 housing units in Whittier, but only five were single family dwellings. Most residents live in the large condominium complex in town, the Buckner Building. The primary source of water in Whittier is derived from wells and a reservoir. Water storage capacity is 1.2 million gallons. The city operates a piped water and sewage system. A central sewage lagoon provides for disposal and treatment. Over 98% of homes are plumbed. Although there is no local landfill, garbage collection is available. Refuse is hauled to Anchorage by a private contractor. Electricity is provided by Chugach Electric Association and is generated by hydro power and natural gas. All homes in Whittier are heated with bulk fuel oil.

Local telephone service is provided by Yukon Telephone Company. Long distance service is provided by Alascom. Teleconferencing services are available through the Alaska Teleconferencing Network. Whittier is served by ARCS television station and by Supervision Cable TV. There are no local radio stations, but it is possible to receive

station KCHU-AM from Valdez, KYAK-AM, KFQD-AM and KASH-FM from Anchorage.

Health

The City of Whittier owns and operates the local health clinic which is served by weekly visits from a Soldotna physician. Emergency care and rescue/first aid services are provided by the Whittier Volunteer Fire Department, Emergency Medical Service. For hospital services or long term care, it is necessary to travel to Anchorage.

Public Safety

A chief of police and two officers comprise the Whittier police force. The fire department is strictly a volunteer group of six Whittier residents. Alaska Fish and Game agents patrol the Whittier area during the summer, but are not stationed in Whittier on a year round basis.

Education

Whittier Community School is in the Chugach School District administered by REAA. Approximately forty-four students are enrolled in pre-school to grade 12, and there are five certified teachers.

Planning and Economic Development Activities:

Whittier has recently developed a community wide plan for economic development which includes:

Road access from the Seward Highway to Whittier, now under construction, will open in April, 2000, and will immensely impact the Port of Whittier. It is estimated that 900,000 visitors will use the new Bear Valley Road the year it opens. Immediate needs include the following projects:

Two cruise ship docks

Ferry dock to accommodate new ferries expected by 2001

Small boat harbor

Boat ramp/day use parking area for recreational boaters/40 acre campground

Road access to proposed new boat ramp/new recreational trails

Commercial fishing fleet dock and support area

Appendix A

MAMMALS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Little brown bat	Dusky shrew
Masked shrew	Northern water shrew
Pygmy shrew	Black bear
Brown bear (grizzly)	Marten
Shorttail weasel	Least weasel
Mink	Wolverine
River otter	Coyote
Gray wolf	Lynx
Goosebeak whale	Gray whale
Sei whale	Fin whale
Minke whale	Humpback whale
Dall's porpoise	Harbor porpoise
Steller's sea lion	Sea otter
Fur seal	Harbor seal
Red squirrel	Hoary marmot
Northern bog lemming	Beaver
Alaska vole	Tundra red-backed vole
Tundra vole	Longtail vole
Collared pika	Muskrat
Sitka blacktail deer	Porcupine
Mountain goat	Moose

Appendix B

FISH OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Spiny dogfish	Salmon shark
Pacific sleeper shark	Arrowtooth flounder
Black rockfish	Masked greenling
Black cod	China rockfish
Capelin	Cockscomb prickleback
Chum salmon	Dolly Varden
Cutthroat trout	Kelp greenling
Hooligan	Ling cod
King salmon	Pacific cod
Longnose skate	Pacific herring
Mosshead warbonnet	Pink salmon
Pacific halibut	Rainbow trout
Pacific ocean perch	Red salmon
Quillback rockfish	Red snapper
Red Irish lord	Sailfin sculpin
Pacific staghorn sculpin	Silver sculpin
Rock greenling	Starry flounder
Sand lance	Surf smelt
Sockeye salmon	Tiger rockfish
Sturgeon poacher	Whitespotted greenling
Three spined stickleback	Yelloweye rockfish
Walleye pollack	Black rockfish
Wolf-eel	Silver salmon

Appendix C

INVERTEBRATES OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Amphipods
Barnacles
Clams
Hermit crab
Mussels
Nudibranchs
Oysters
Scallop
Sea pen
Sea urchins
Snails Squid
Worms

Anenomes
Chitons
Crabs
Jellyfish
Mysid
Octopus
Sand dollar
Sea cucumbers
Sea squirts
Shrimp
Sponge
Starfish

Appendix D

PLANTS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Green algae	Green ball
Confetti	Monostroma
Green rope	Sieve lettuce
Red algae	Ahnfelt's seaweed
Red rock crust	Polly pacific
Red laver	Black tassel
Black pine	Dulse
Red eyelet silk	Brown algae
Colander	Alaria kelp
Triple rib	Rockweed
Color changer	Wrack kelp
Bull kelp	Pillayella
Club moss	Spike moss
Quillwort	Horsetail
Maidenhair fern	Spleenwort
Lady fern	Fragile fern
Dryopteris	White spruce
Sitka spruce	Western hemlock
Mountain hemlock	Red cedar
Bur reed	Eelgrass
Pondweed	Hornwort
Tall arrowgrass	Seaside arrowgrass
Bent grass	Bluejoint grass
Hairgrass	Bluegrass
Chickweed	Pearlwort
Seabeach sandwort	Sand spurry
Moss campion	Yellow pond lily
Marsh marigold	Goldthread
Baneberry	Western columbine
Crowfoot	Scurvy grass
Sundew	Saxifrage
Lace flower	Alpine heuchera
Currant	Crab apple
Mountain ash	Trailing raspberry
Cloudberry	Nagoon berry
Salmonberry	Beach strawberry

Appendix D

(Continued)

Marsh fivefinger	Pacific silverweed
Avens	Sitka burnet
Nootka lupine	Beach pea
Cranesbill	Water starwort
River beauty	River herb
Enchanter's nightshade	Mare's tail
Water milfoil	Devil's wort
Water hemlock	Yarrow
Hemlock parsley	Beach lovage
Bunchberry	Cow parsip
Single delight	Wintergreen
Rhododendrum	Crowberry
Alpine Azalea	Rusty menziesia
Bell leather	Mountain heather
Bearberry	Andromeda
Lingonberry	Huckleberry
Alpine blueberry	Dwarb blueberry
Shooting star	Cranberry
Gentian	Starflower
Bog buckbean	Deer cabbage
Lousewort	Monkey flower
Elderberry	Goose-tongue

Appendix E

Birds of Prince William Sound

Red throated loon	Canvasback
Pacific loon	Redhead
Common loon	Red-necked duck
Yellow-billed loon	Tufted duck
Horned grebe	Greater scaup
Red-necked grebe	Lesser scaup
Western grebe	Common eider
Black-footed albatross	King eider
Northern fulmar	Steller's eider
Pink-footed shearwater	Harlequin duck
Sooty shearwater	Oldsquaw
Short-tailed shearwater	Black scoter
Fork-tailed storm petrel	Surft scoter
Leach's storm petrel	White-winged scoter
Double-crested cormorant	Commopn goldeneye
Brandt's cormorant	Barow's goldeneye
Pelagic cormorant	Bufflehead
Red-faced cormorant	Hooded merganzer
Magnificent frigatebird	Common merganzer
Great blue heron	Red-breasted merganzer
Great egret	Osprey
Tundra swan	Bald eagle
Whooper swan	Northern harrier
Trumpeter swan	Sharp-shinned hawk
Greater white-fronted goose	Northern goshawk
Snow goose	Red-tailed hawk
Emperor goose	Rough-legged hawk
Brant	Golden eagle
Canada goose	American kestrel
Green-winged teal	Merlin
American black duck	Northern hobby
Mallard	Peregrine falcon
Northern pintail	Gyr Falcon
Blue-winged teal	Spruce grouse
Northern shoveler	Willow ptarmigan
Gadwall	Rock ptarmigan
Eurasian wigeon	White-tailed ptarmigan
American wigeon	American coot

(Continued)

Sandhill crane
Black-bellied plover
Lesser golden plover
Semipalmated plover
Killdeer
Eurasian dotterel
Black oystercatcher
American avocet
Snowy owl
Greater yellowlegs
Solitary sandpiper
Wandering tattler
Spotted sandpiper
Whimbrel
Bristle-thighed curlew
Hudsonian godwit
Bar-tailed godwit
Marbled godwit
Ruddy turnstone
Black turnstone
Surfbird
Red knot
Sanderling
Semipalmated sandpiper
Western sandpiper
Rufous-necked stint
Least sandpiper
Baird's sandpiper
Pectoral sandpiper
Sharp-tailed sandpiper
Rock sandpiper
Dunlin
Curlew sandpiper
Ruff
Dowitcher
Snipe
Jaeger
South polar skua
Bonaparte's gull
Mew gull
Herring gull
Slaty-backed gull

Arctic tern
Aleutian tern
Common murre
Ancient murrelet
Horned puffin
Western screech owl
Tufted puffin
Lesser yellowlegs
Thick-billed murre
Northern hawk owl
Great gray owl
Short-eared owl
Boreal owl
Common nightowl
Vaux's swift
Anna's hummingbird
Rufous hummingbird
Belted kingfisher
Yellow-bellied sapsucker
Red-breasted sapsucker
Downy woodpecker
Hairy woodpecker
Three-toed woodpecker
Black-backed woodpecker
Northern flicker
Olive-sided flycatcher
Western wood-pewee
Alder flycatcher
Say's phoebe
Eastern kingbird
Horned lark
Purple martin
Tree swallow
Violet-green swallow
Bank swallow
Cliff swallow
Barn swallow
Gray jay
Steller's jay
Black-billed magpie
Northwestern crow
Common raven

(Continued)

Red breasted nuthatch
Brown creeper
American dipper
Ruby-crowned kinglet
Townsend's solitaire
Swainson's thrush
American robin
Yellow wagtail
Bohemian waxwing
Northern shrike
Orange-crowned warbler
Yellow-rumped warbler
Blackpoll warbler
Common yellowthroat
American tree sparrow
Savannah sparrow
Song sparrow
White-throated sparrow
White-crowned sparrow
Dark-eyed junco
Snow bunting
Red-winged blackbird
Brownheaded cowbird
Rosy finch
Red crossbill
Common redpoll
Pine siskin

Sabine's gull
Winter wren
Golden-crowned kinglet
Northern wheatear
Gray-cheeked thrush
Hermit thrush
Varied thrush
Water pipit
Cedar waxwing
European starling
Yellow warbler
Townsend's warbler
Northern waterthrush
Wilson's warbler
Chipping sparrow
Fox sparrow
Lincoln's sparrow
Golden-crowned sparrow
Harris' sparrow
Lapland longspur
McKay's bunting
Rusty blackbird
Brambling
Pine grosbeak
White-winged crossbill
Hoary redpoll

RESOLUTION 98-08

CHENEGA CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Alaska Statute 10.06.475 (b), the Chenega Corporation Board of Directors hereby consents to the following action in leu of a special meeting of the Board of Directors:

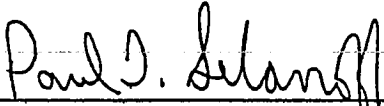
WHEREAS, Chenega Corporation, has a substantial land base in and around Chenega Bay, Alaska;

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council was formed to aid the communities of Prince William Sound in the area of economic development;

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council is applying for Federal Economic Development District status in order to qualify for Economic Development funding programs to further assist the communities of Prince William Sound.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Chenega Corporation, an Alaska Native Corporation formed under the Alaska Native Settlement Claims Act of 1971 and pursuant to the laws of the State of Alaska, supports the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's application for Economic Development District status.

DATED: 12-13-98


Paul T. Selanoff, Secretary/Treasurer

ATTEST:


Charles W. Totemoff, President

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs

DCRA Community Database
Detailed Query Results**Chenega Bay**
Community Overview

Current Population: 35
Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Chugach Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Chugach Alaska Corporation
Located at: 147° 57' W Longitude - 60° 06' N Latitude
Land Area: 28.8 Square Miles
Water Area: 25.4 Square Miles

Location Description -----

Chenega Bay is located on Evans Island in Crab Bay, 42 miles southeast of Whittier in the Prince William Sound. It is 104 air miles southeast of Anchorage.

History -----

The name of this Alutiiq village was first reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 census. At that time, the village was located on the southern tip of Chenega Island. A post office was established in 1946. The village was destroyed and over half of all residents perished by tsunamis in the Sound after the 1964 earthquake. The village was reestablished in the mid-1980s on Evans Island, although it is still named Chenega.

Culture -----

Chenega Bay is a Native community practicing a subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle.

Economy -----

Commercial fishing, oyster farming and subsistence activities are the focus of the economy. Ten residents hold commercial fishing permits. The school provides some employment.

Facilities -----

A surface water collection system with a dam, treatment, and storage capacity of 50,000 gallons allows for piped distribution to most homes in Chenega. Approximately 80% of all homes are completely plumbed; the remaining residents haul their own water from surface sources. Sewage is piped to a 20,000-gallon community septic tank; some homes use individual septic tanks or outhouses. Refuse collection services are provided. Funds are needed to complete the purchase of an incinerator and for an additional 380,000-gal. water storage tank with treatment.

Transportation

Chenega has a small boat harbor and dock. A new 3,000' gravel runway and float plane landing area are available. Scheduled and chartered flights depart from Cordova, Valdez, Anchorage and Seward.

Climate

Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures range 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Population and Housing

The following Population and Housing data is from the 1990 U.S. Census.
This is the only available source of detailed community-level information available on a statewide basis.

Chenega Bay is located in the Valdez/Cordova Census Area.
The figures are estimates, subject to sample variability.
The percent of all households sampled in Chenega Bay was: 44.1%.
Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

Population and Ethnicity

Total Population (1990)*:	94	American Indian:	2
Male:	52	Eskimo:	3
Female:	42	Aleut:	60
Native:	65	Caucasian:	29
% Native:	69.1%	African American:	0
Non-Native:	29	Asian/Pac Islands:	0
		Other Ethnic:	0

*Current Population, Certified December 1997 by DCRA, is 35

Population History

1880:	80	1940:	95
1890:	0	1950:	0
1900:	140	1960:	0
1910:	0	1970:	0
1920:	0	1980:	0
1930:	90	1990:	94

Housing Characteristics

Total Housing Units:	34	Owner Occupied:	21
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Occupied Housing:	29	Median Value Owned Homes:	\$ 88,300
Vacant Housing:	5	Renter Occupied:	8
		Median Rent Payed:	\$475

Persons in Owned Units:	74
Persons in Rented Units:	14
Persons in Institutions:	0
Persons in Group Quarters:	6

Structure types:

Single Family:	30	10 to 19 Units:	0
Single Family Attached:	0	20 plus Units:	0
Duplex:	0	Trailers/Mobile Homes:	0
3 or 4 Units:	4	Boats/Other Types:	0
5 to 9 Units:	0		

Household types:

Occupied Households:	29	Family Households:	20
Avg. Persons per House:	3.03	Non-Related Households:	9

Housing: Plumbing/Water/Sewer/Heating/Phones -----**Plumbing, Percent of Households That do not Have:**

Complete Plumbing:	9.5%	(lack sink, bath/shower, or flush toilet)
Complete Kitchen:	19.0%	(lack stove, fridge, or running water)

Water, Percent of Households Using:

Public Water System:	71.4%
Individual Well:	0.0%
Other:	28.6% (River, Cistern, etc.)

Sewer, Percent of Households Using:

Public Sewer System:	71.4%
Septic Tank/Cesspool:	19.0%
Other Disposal:	9.5%

Heating Methods, Percent of Households Using:

Electricity:	0.0%	Piped Gas (utility):	0.0%
Fuel Oil, Kerosene:	28.9%	Coal or Coke:	0.0%
Wood:	71.1%	Solar Energy:	0.0%
Bottled, Tank, LP Gas:	0.0%	Other Fuel:	0.0%
		No Fuel Used:	0.0%

Phones, Percent of Households That do not Have:

Phone:	42.9%
--------	-------

Economy, Employment, Income and Poverty**General Description of the Local Economy -----**

Commercial fishing, oyster farming and subsistence activities are the focus of the economy. Ten residents hold commercial fishing permits. The school provides some employment.

Bulk Fuel -----

Tank Owners (Number of Tanks, and Capacity): Village Council (6 @ 52,000 gals.)

Health Care -----

Clinic/Hospital: Chenega Bay Health Clinic (907-573-5129)

Operator: Chugachmiut

Clinic Owner: Village Council

Year Clinic Built: 1986

Clinic/Hospital Status:

Pub. Health Service Lease: Yes

Clinic has Piped Water: Yes

Clinic has Flush Toilet: Yes

Alternate Care Options: Chenega Bay EMS (573-5129)

Comments:

Dental:

Mental Health: City

Suicide Prevention:

Substance Abuse:

Shelters:

Communications -----

In-State Phone: United Utilities Inc.

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

TV Stations: ARCS Programming

Radio Stations: KCHU-AM

Cable Provider: Alaska Rural Communication Service (ARCS)

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Visitor Accomodations/Information

Airline Service:

Taxis:

Car Rental:

Agency	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Project Description	Project Stage	Agency Cost	Total Cost
DOT&PF	1990	Funded	Airport	Completed	\$ 18,100	\$ 180,994
DCRA	1992	Funded	Landfill Cleanup	Completed	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500
DCRA	1992	Funded	Generator Purchase	Completed	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
DCRA	1992	Funded	Road Upgrades	Completed	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
DOT&PF	1992	Funded	Airport	Completed	\$ 489,494	\$ 4,894,942
DCRA	1993	Funded	Electric Metering	Completed	\$ 10,891	\$ 10,891
DCRA	1993	Funded	Purchase FM Radio Translator	Completed	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Harbor Demolition	Completed	\$ 50,000	\$ 500,000
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Float Repairs	Completed	\$ 20,000	\$ 200,000
DCRA	1994	Funded	Community Building Repairs	Completed	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500
DCRA	1994	Funded	Snow Blower & Plow	Completed	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
DCRA	1994	Funded	Contaminated Fish Site Cleanup	Completed	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
DCRA	1994	Funded	Prepare ANCSA 14(c) Map of Boundaries	Completed	\$ 0	\$ 0
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Boat Harbor & Oil Spill Response	Completed	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
HUD/CDBG	1994	Funded	Construct New Housing Units	Completed	\$ 400,275	\$ 400,275
HUD/CIAP	1994	Funded	Housing Modernization	Completed	\$ 31,430	\$ 31,430

DCRA	1995	Funded	IRA Bulk Fuel & Electrical Upgrade	Completed	\$ 172,000	\$ 587,000
HUD/CIAP	1995	Funded	Housing Modernization	Preliminary	\$ 225,040	\$ 225,040
DCRA	1996	Funded	Road Maintenance Equipment	Construction	\$ 50,000	\$ 52,632
DCRA	1996	Funded	Bulk Fuel Upgrade	Completed	\$ 587,000	\$ 587,000
PHS	1996	Funded	Sanitation Master Plan	Design	\$ 0	\$ 30,000
DCRA	1997	Funded	Water Treatment Plant Upgrade/Storage Tank	Preliminary	\$ 25,000	\$ 26,316
DCRA	1997	Funded	Landfill Cleanup	Preliminary	\$ 71,265	\$ 71,265
DCRA	1997	Funded	Mental Health/Public Safety Garage	Completed	\$ 25,000	\$ 26,316
DOT&PF	1997	Funded	Airport Snow Removal Equipment	Construction	\$ 4,922	\$ 78,750
DCRA	1998	Funded	Recreational Building	Preliminary	\$ 31,027	\$ 32,660
DCRA	1999	Funded	Community Facilities & Equipment	Preliminary	\$ 0	\$ 25,666
	1993	Potential	Incinerator Purchase		\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000
	1995	Potential	Construct 5 Low Rent Units		\$ 0	\$ 0
	1998	Potential	Road to nearby Fort Benny		\$ 0	\$ 0
	1998	Potential	Upgrade roads		\$ 0	\$ 0
	1998	Potential	Complete trail across Evans Island to Itua Bay		\$ 0	\$ 0
	1998	Potential	Enlarge school gymnasium		\$ 0	\$ 0

1998	Potential	Additional street lighting	\$ 0	\$ 0
1998	Potential	Electric Line to boat harbor	\$ 0	\$ 0
1998	Potential	Pump Sludge Tanks	\$ 0	\$ 0
1998	Potential	Water Treatment Plant Upgrade/Storage Tank	\$ 499,776	\$ 499,766
1998	Potential	Hotel Repairs due to water damage from frozen pipes	\$ 0	\$ 0
1999	Potential	Access road to Chenega Bay Marine Service Center	\$ 0	\$ 195,150

[Back to Detailed Information Query Page](#)

[Back to Query Options Page](#)

Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Research & Analysis Section

Phone: 907-465-4750 Fax: (907) 465-2948

e-mail: Michael Cushing MCushing@ComRegAf.state.ak.us

**ADFG Community Profile Database
HARVEST SUMMARY
Print Date: 11/4/98**

Community: Chenega Bay

	Percentage of Households					Estimated Harvest			
	Using	Trying	Harvesting	Receiving	Giving	Total Number	Total Pounds	Mean HH Pounds	Percapita Pounds
1993									
All Resources	100.0	95.7	95.7	100.0	91.3		27,809	993.19	275.23
Fish	100.0	82.6	78.3	95.7	78.3		19,980	713.56	197.74
Salmon	95.7	73.9	69.6	91.3	60.9	2,686	10,985	392.33	108.72
Non-Salmon Fish	95.7	56.5	56.5	87.0	73.9		8,994	321.23	89.02
Land Mammals	82.6	69.6	47.8	73.9	43.5	51	1,845	65.90	18.26
Large Land Mammals	82.6	69.6	47.8	73.9	43.5	38	1,796	64.16	17.78
Small Land Mammals	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	8.7	13	49	1.74	0.48
Feral Animals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0	0.00	0.00
Marine Mammals	56.5	43.5	43.5	56.5	43.5	85	3,528	125.98	34.92
Birds and Eggs	52.2	43.5	43.5	17.4	30.4	168	151	5.40	1.49
Marine Invertebrates	91.3	73.9	73.9	73.9	56.5		1,498	53.49	14.83
Vegetation	100.0	95.7	95.7	78.3	73.9		808	28.87	8.00

CITY OF CORDOVA, ALASKA

RESOLUTION 02-98-09

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF CORDOVA, ALASKA,
SUPPORTING THE PWSEDC APPLICATION FOR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS.**

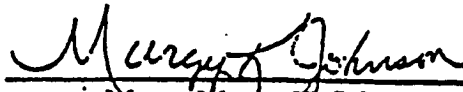
WHEREAS, The City of Cordova does not have a dedicated economic development department; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council was formed to aid the communities of Prince William Sound in the area of economic development; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council is applying for federal Economic Development District status in order to qualify for federal economic development funding programs to further assist the communities of Prince William Sound,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Cordova, Alaska, supports the PWSEDC's application for Economic Development District status.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1998.

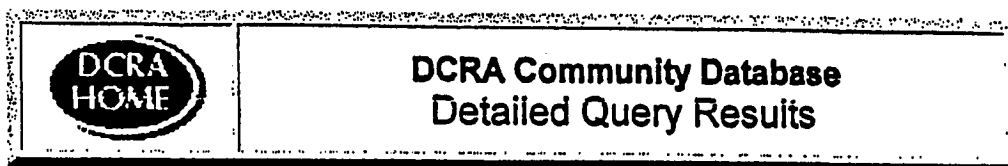


Mayor Margy E. Johnson



Clerk Elizabeth Manfred

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs



Cordova

Community Overview

Current Population: 2,571
Incorporation Type: Home Rule City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Cordova City Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Chugach Alaska Corporation
Located at: 145° 45' W Longitude - 60° 33' N Latitude
Land Area: 4.6 Square Miles
Water Area: 2.0 Square Miles

Location Description -----

Cordova is located at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska. The community was built on Orca Inlet, at the base of Eyak Mountain. It lies 52 air miles southeast of Valdez and 150 miles southeast of Anchorage.

History -----

The area has historically been the home to Aleuts, with the addition of migrating Athabascan and Tlingit natives who called themselves Eyaks. Alaskan Natives of other descents also settled in Cordova. Orca Inlet was originally named "Puerto Cordova" by Don Salvador Fidalgo in 1790. One of the first producing oil fields in Alaska was discovered at Katalla, 47 miles southeast of Cordova, in 1902. The town of Cordova was named in 1906 by Michael Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad. Cordova became the railroad terminus and ocean shipping port for copper ore from the Kennecott Mine up the Copper River. The first trainload of ore was loaded onto the steamship "Northwestern," bound for a smelter in Tacoma, Washington, in April 1911. The Bonanza-Kennecott Mines operated until 1938 and yielded over \$200 million in copper, silver and gold. The Katalla oil field produced until 1933, when it was destroyed by fire. Fishing became the economic base in the early 1940s.

Culture

Cordova has a majority of non-Natives, but a significant Native population with an active Village Council.

% Adults Not in Labor Force: 23.88

Employment by Occupation and Industry -----

<u>OCCUPATION</u>		<u>INDUSTRY</u>	
Executive/Administrator:	98	Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	274
Professional Specialty:	132	Mining:	2
Technician:	24	Construction:	69
Sales:	54	Non-Dur. Manufacturing:	90
Administrative Support:	169	Durable Manufacturing:	39
Private Household:	0	Transportation:	80
Protective Service:	12	Communications/Utilities:	43
Other Professional Service:	136	Wholesale Trade:	18
Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	197	Retail Trade:	127
Precision Craft or Repair:	152	Fin./Insur./Real Estate:	30
Machine Operators:	50	Business & Repair Service:	14
Transportation or Materials:	39	Personal Services:	30
Handler/Equipment/Labor:	46	Entertainment/Recreation:	9
		Health Services:	55
		Education Services:	89
		Public Admin.:	82
		Other Prof. Services:	58

Facilities, Utilities and Services

General Description of Local facilities

Cordova utilizes water from Murcheson Falls, Heney Creek dam, Meals Reservoir, the Orca Reservoir, and Eyak Lake. The water is treated, but only the Eyak water is filtered. Water storage capacity is 2.1 million gallons. The City operates a piped water and sewer system. Sewage is treated before discharge in a lagoon. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse collection services are available. The community is interested in developing a household hazardous waste program. Cordova Electric Cooperative operates two diesel-powered plants, Eyak and Orca, and the Humpback Creek Hydro Facility. The City wants to extend the piped water system 4.75 miles along the Copper River Highway to Eyak Lake and River, to design a new wastewater treatment plant, and to develop a new landfill at Mile 17.

Water System

Water System Operator: City

Washeteria Operator: Private/Whirlwind Laundromat

System Characteristics:

Piped Water System: Yes
 Central Watering Point (Haul): No
 Multiple Watering Points: No
 Water Truck (Delivery): No
 Individual Wells: No

Community Well Source: No
 Surface Water Source: Yes
 Water Is Filtered: Yes
 Water Is Chlorinated: Yes
 DEC Water Permit: Yes

Sewer System

Sewer System Operator: City
 System Characteristics:

Piped Sewer System: Yes
Honeybucket Haul: No
Honeybucket Pits: No
Individual Septic Tanks: No

Community Septic Tank: No
Sewage Pumper: No
Sewage Lagoon: Yes
Sewage Lift Station: No
Outhouses: No

Refuse/Landfill System

Refuse Collector: City
Landfill Operator: City
DEC Landfill Permit: No
Landfill Permit Expires:

Electric Utility -----

Electric Utility Name: Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc
Utility Operator: REA Co-op
Power Source: Diesel & Hydro
KiloWatt Capacity: 12,053
Rate/KiloWatt Hour: 11.2 cents/KWH
PCE Subsidy: Yes (Power Cost Equalization)

Bulk Fuel -----

Tank Owners (Number of Tanks, and Capacity): Cordova Electric Co-op (60,000 gals.);
U.S. Coast Guard (22,000)

Health Care

Clinic/Hospital: Cordova Community Hospital (907-424-8300); private practitioners
(907-424-8000)

Operator: City

Clinic Owner: City

Year Clinic Built: 1985

Clinic/Hospital Status: The Eyak Community Wellness Center is currently under construction

Pub. Health Service Lease: No

Clinic has Piped Water: Yes

Clinic has Flush Toilet: Yes

Alternate Care Options: Cordova Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS/Search & Rescue
(424-6100/6117)

Comments: The hospital is a qualified Acute Care and Long Term Care facility

Dental: Private

Mental Health: Cordova Medical Center

Suicide Prevention: Cordova Medical Center

Substance Abuse: Cordova Medical Center

Shelters: Family Resource Center

Communications -----

In-State Phone: Cordova Telephone Co-op

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

TV Stations: ARCS Programming

Radio Stations: KLAM-AM; KCHU-AM via transl.

Cable Provider: Cordova Cablevision

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Visitor Accomodations/Information

Airline Service: Alaska Airlines; ERA Aviation; Cordova Air Service; Ketchum Air Service

Taxis: Wild Hare Co.; Bow & Arrow

Car Rental: Imperial Car Rental; Reluctant Fisherman Inn

Accomodations: Reluctant Fisherman Inn; Prince William Motel; Odiak RV/Camper Park; Cordova Rose Lodge; The Udder Inn; Cordova Hotel; Heney Creek Cabins; Alaskan Hotel; The Blue Heron; Dragon Lady Berth & Breakfast; Northern Lights Inn; Eyak Lake Campground; Cabin Lake Campground

Visitor Attractions:

Information Kiosk at Ferry Terminal; Cordova Historical Museum & Library; Walking Tour; Copper River Delta; Million Dollar Bridge (circa 1906); Scott, Miles, Sherman, Sheridan and Childs Glaciers; Sport Fishing; Ski Hill; Swimming

Cultural Events:

Cordova Iceworm Festival (Feb); Copper River Delta Shorebird Festival (May); Alaska Salmon Run/King Salmon Derby (June); Silver Salmon Derby (Aug-Sept)

Other Local Services

Police: City Police Dept.; State Troopers

Fire/Rescue: City Fire Dept. & Volunteer Fire/EMS/Search & Rescue

Court/Magistrate: State Magistrate; City Jail

Youth Center: City/Bidarki Recreation Center

Community Hall: None

Senior Services: Medical Center Long-Term Care

Gym or Pool: City/Bob Korn Memorial Swimming Pool (olympic)

Bingo: None

Movie Theater: None

Museum: Cordova City Museum & Library

Library: City Public Library & School Libraries

School Districts and Schools

School District

District Name: Cordova City Schools

Operated By: City

Total Schools: 2

Total Teachers: 37

Total Students: 505

Student/Teacher Ratio: 14.4

Dropout Rate (9-12 Grade): 1.0 %

Percent Native Students: 16.6 %

Geographic Cost Differential: 1.11

Expenditures Per Student: \$7,044

Local Schools -----

<u>School Name:</u>	<u>Grades Taught:</u>	<u>Number of Students:</u>	<u>Certified Staff:</u>
Cordova Junior/Senior High School	7 thru 12	216	16
Mount Eccles Elementary School	P thru 6	289	19

[Back to Detailed Information Query Page](#)

[Back to Query Options Page](#)

Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Research & Analysis Section

Phone: 907-465-4750 Fax: (907) 465-2948

e-mail: Michael Cushing MCushing@ComRegAf.state.ak.us

Agency	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Project Description	Project Stage	Agency Cost	Total Cost
DOA	1990	Funded	Council Street Paving Railroad to Second	Completed	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
DOT&PF	1990	Funded	Chase Avenue	Completed	\$ 203,970	\$ 0
HUD/AHFC	1990	Funded	Construct 20 Low Rent Housing Units	Completed	\$ 2,347,559	\$ 2,347,559
DOA	1992	Funded	Browning Street Sidewalk	Completed	\$ 3,634	\$ 3,634
DOA	1992	Funded	Deferred Maintenance on City Projects	Completed	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
DOA	1992	Funded	Water System Master Plan/Ph I Repairs	Completed	\$ 1,453,362	\$ 143,362
DOA	1992	Funded	Old Harbor Development	Completed	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
DOT&PF	1992	Funded	Cordova/Whitshed Road	Completed	\$ 80,715	\$ 807,150
HUD/CGP	1992	Funded	Housing Modernization/Eyak Manor	Completed	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
DOA	1993	Funded	Socio-Economic Impact Study of Reconstruction of the Copper River Highway	Completed	\$ 0	\$ 0
DOA	1993	Funded	Storm Drainage Engineering & Design	Completed	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
DOA	1993	Funded	Prince William Sound Science Center Building Renovations	Completed	\$ 227,000	\$ 227,000
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Airport Staging Area, Ph I Design	Design	\$ 10,111	\$ 101,111
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Ferry Bridge Replacement	Completed	\$ 102,348	\$ 1,023,477
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Float Coating	Construction	\$ 21,305	\$ 213,055

DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Ferry Staging Area	Completed	\$ 83,863	\$ 838,633
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Airport Improvements	Completed	\$ 323,337	\$ 3,233,368
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	State Ferry Ramp	Construction	\$ 2,500	\$ 25,000
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Harbor/Finger Float	Completed	\$ 18,000	\$ 180,000
HUD/CGP	1993	Funded	Housing Modernization/Eyak Manor	Completed	\$ 674,125	\$ 674,125
HUD/CGP	1993	Funded	Housing Modernization	Completed	\$ 265,680	\$ 265,680
HUD/CIAP	1993	Funded	Housing Modernization	Completed	\$ 307,680	\$ 307,680
AHFC	1994	Funded	Weatherize 2 Homes	Completed	\$ 7,546	\$ 7,546
DCED	1994	Funded	Technical Assistance/Economic Development	Completed	\$ 30,000	\$ 80,000
DCRA	1994	Funded	Marine & River Safety Program	Completed	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
DCRA	1994	Funded	Herring Study	Completed	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000
DEC	1994	Funded	Copper River Hwy Sewer Line	Completed	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
DOA	1994	Funded	Ball Field Improvements	Construction	\$ 16,309	\$ 19,187
DOA	1994	Funded	Hollis Hennrichs Park Improvements	Completed	\$ 20,800	\$ 24,471
DOA	1994	Funded	Harbor Repairs & Upgrades	Construction	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
DOA	1994	Funded	Mt. Eyak Ski Lift Control Cable Upgrade	Completed	\$ 10,000	\$ 11,765
DOA	1994	Funded	Centennial Park Restoration	Construction	\$ 29,350	\$ 34,529

DOA	1994	Funded	Council Street Rebuild & 2nd Street Repave	Completed	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
DOA	1994	Funded	Community Mapping & Survey	Completed	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
DOA	1994	Funded	Bidarki Building Roof Repair	Completed	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Ferry Staging Area Ph I	Construction	\$ 80,735	\$ 807,347
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Airport Terminal Building Ph I	Design	\$ 8,589	\$ 85,889
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Airport Master Plan Update	Preliminary	\$ 31,050	\$ 310,500
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Small Boat Harbor Repairs	Completed	\$ 0	\$ 0
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Airport Staging Area/Terminal Building, Ph II	Preliminary	\$ 829,800	\$ 829,800
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Ferry Terminal Improvements & Electrical	Preliminary	\$ 91,651	\$ 916,505
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Copper River Hwy, MP 48 to 62 Construction	Preliminary	\$ 0	\$ 0
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Copper River Hwy, MP 48 to 113 Preliminary Engineering	Preliminary	\$ 0	\$ 0
HUD/CGP	1994	Funded	Housing Modernization	Completed	\$ 385,215	\$ 385,215
HUD/CIAP	1994	Funded	Housing Modernization	Completed	\$ 15,950	\$ 15,950
DCRA	1995	Funded	Power Supply Study	Completed	\$ 45,000	\$ 50,000
DCRA	1995	Funded	Business Expansion/Dineega Specialty Furs	Completed	\$ 6,600	\$ 6,600
DOA	1995	Funded	Watermain Extension to 6.5 mi./Feasibility Study and Preliminary Engineering	Preliminary	\$ 105,600	\$ 124,235

DOA	1995	Funded	Middle Arm Drainage/Feasibility Study and Preliminary Engineering	Preliminary	\$ 25,800	\$ 57,642
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Copper River Hwy MP 49 North Preliminary Engineering	Preliminary	\$ 20,000	\$ 200,000
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Cordova/Valdez Junk Car Removal, Ph I	Completed	\$ 35,000	\$ 350,000
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Copper River Hwy., MP 37-49 Rehabilitation	Completed	\$ 350,000	\$120,000,000
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Airport Master Plan, Ph II	Preliminary	\$ 30,000	\$ 300,000
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Ferry Staging Area & Terminal, Ph I	Preliminary	\$ 30,820	\$ 308,200
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Runway Broom	Construction	\$ 17,500	\$ 175,000
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Copper River Hwy, Million Dollar Bridge	Preliminary	\$ 120,000	\$ 3,847,422
PHS	1995	Funded	Water & Sewer/8 houses	Construction	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
DCRA	1996	Funded	Community Facilities Renovation	Design	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
DOA	1996	Funded	High School Boiler Replacement	Completed	\$ 117,964	\$ 139,602
AHFC	1997	Funded	Exterior Renovation-Eyak Manor	Construction	\$ 390,299	\$ 390,299
DCRA	1997	Funded	Power Creek Hydroelectric Project	Design	\$ 0	\$ 15,406,170
DCRA	1997	Funded	Prepare ANCSA 14(c) Map of Boundaries for Eyak	Completed	\$ 0	\$ 0
DEC	1997	Funded	Water System Improvements	Completed	\$ 188,000	\$ 188,000
DOA	1997	Funded	City Dock Repairs	Preliminary	\$ 64,441	\$ 76,171

DOT&PF	1997	Funded	Ferry Staging Area & Terminal, Ph II	Construction	\$ 90,000	\$ 1,000,000
HUD/CDBG	1997	Funded	Eyak Community Wellness Center	Design	\$ 499,800	\$ 499,800
HUD/CIAP	1997	Funded	Housing Modernization	Preliminary	\$ 304,072	\$ 3,040,712
AHFC	1998	Funded	Interior Renovation--Eyak Manor	Design	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
AHFC	1998	Funded	Senior Housing Exterior Renovation--Sunset View	Design	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
DEC	1998	Funded	Mile 17 Landfill Design	Preliminary	\$ 100,000	\$ 250,000
DEC	1998	Funded	Orca Creek Reservoir, Piping and Access Road, Ph I	Construction	\$ 1,155,000	\$ 1,650,000
DOA	1998	Funded	City Dock Repairs and Improvements	Preliminary	\$ 92,958	\$ 109,362
DOT&PF	1998	Funded	Airport Master Plan Update	Preliminary	\$ 18,750	\$ 300,000
DOT&PF	1998	Funded	Lake Avenue Road Upgrade, Ph II Design	Design	\$ 40,600	\$ 450,000
DOT&PF	1998	Funded	Airport Deicing Equipment	Preliminary	\$ 5,025	\$ 90,000
DOT&PF	1998	Funded	Runway Expansion	Preliminary	\$ 281,250	\$ 4,500,000
DOT&PF	1999	Planned	Shepard Point Road		\$ 451,500	\$ 5,000,000
DOT&PF	1999	Planned	Lake Avenue Road Upgrade, Ph III Right-of-Way & Ph IV Construction		\$ 144,500	\$ 1,600,000
DOT&PF	1999	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 5.5 Bridge/Pedestrian Walkway, Ph II Design		\$ 9,000	\$ 100,000

DOT&PF	2000	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 5.5 Bridge/Pedestrian Walkway, Ph IV Construction	\$ 90,300	\$ 1,000,000
DOT&PF	2001	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 5.5 to 10.0 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph II Design	\$ 31,600	\$ 350,000
DOT&PF	2001	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 0 to 5.5 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph II Design	\$ 31,600	\$ 350,000
DOT&PF	2001	Planned	Bering River Railroad Park, Ph II Design & Ph IV Construction	\$ 18,100	\$ 200,000
DOT&PF	2002	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 0 to 5.5 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph III Right-of-Way	\$ 27,100	\$ 300,000
DOT&PF	2002	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 5.5 to 10.0 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph III Right-of-Way	\$ 36,100	\$ 400,000
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Interpretive Boardwalk, Ph II Design	\$ 9,000	\$ 100,000
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 0 to 5.5 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph IV Construction	\$ 252,800	\$ 2,800,000
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Copper River Hwy, MP 5.5 to 10.0 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph IV Construction	\$ 180,600	\$ 2,000,000
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Covered Pedestrian Walkways, Ph II Design	\$ 6,800	\$ 75,000
DOT&PF	2003	Planned	Whitshed Road MP 0 to 1.0 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph II Design	\$ 18,100	\$ 200,000
DOT&PF	2004	Planned	Interpretive Boardwalk, Ph IV Construction	\$ 40,000	\$ 400,000
DOT&PF	2004	Planned	Whitshed Road MP 0 to 1.0 Pedestrian/Bike Path, Ph IV Construction	\$ 50,000	\$ 500,000

DOT&PF	2004	Planned	Covered Pedestrian Walkways, Ph IV Construction	\$ 20,000	\$ 200,000
DOT&PF	2004	Planned	Copper River Hwy. MP 6.5 to 17 Paving	\$ 900,000	\$ 9,000,000
	1995	Potential	Small Boat Harbor Expansion	\$ 0	\$ 0
	1995	Potential	Sludge Treatment Facility	\$ 90,000	\$ 179,927
	1995	Potential	Watermain Extension 4.7 miles to 6.5 mi. Copper River Hwy	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000
	1995	Potential	Eyak Health Clinic	\$ 0	\$ 359,400
	1995	Potential	Shepard Point Deep Water Dock	\$ 0	\$ 0
	1996	Potential	Inner Harbor Boat Launch Replacement	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
	1996	Potential	Old Tidal Grid Replacement	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
	1996	Potential	Campground ADA Access	\$ 0	\$ 0
	1996	Potential	Fleming Spit ADA Access	\$ 100,000	\$ 550,000
	1997	Potential	Copper River Hwy. Electrical Distribution Improvements	\$ 750,000	\$ 500,000
	1997	Potential	Whiteshed Rd. Electric Line Extension	\$ 855,840	\$ 357,384
	1997	Potential	Bulk Fuel Storage	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000
	1998	Potential	Elementary & High School Renovation	\$ 95,036	\$ 135,766
	1998	Potential	Covered walkways from the elementary school to the harbor	\$ 0	\$ 0

1998	Potential	Camper Park water and sewer, landscaping	\$ 0	\$ 0
1998	Potential	New Fire Sub-Station	\$ 0	\$ 0
1998	Potential	Municipal building repairs/roof replacement	\$ 0	\$ 0
1998	Potential	Library/Museum building replacement and install culverts	\$ 0	\$ 0
1998	Potential	Odiak Slough Sewer Lift Station Remodel	\$ 62,000	\$ 62,500
1998	Potential	Household Hazardous Waste	\$ 21,000	\$ 30,000
1998	Potential	Relocate Booster Station/Pump	\$ 202,000	\$ 289,000
1998	Potential	Restrooms at Nirvana Park and Hollis Henrichs Park	\$ 0	\$ 0
1999	Potential	Cordova/Valdez Junk Car Removal, Ph II Design	\$ 835,000	\$ 8,350,000
1999	Potential	Floatplane Basin	\$ 166,667	\$ 1,666,667
1999	Potential	Eyak Lake Airport Paving	\$ 0	\$ 0
1999	Potential	Heney Water Catchment & Transmission Pipe Repairs	\$ 903,000	\$ 1,290,000
1999	Potential	Mile 17 Landfill Construction	\$ 1,960,000	\$ 2,800,000
1999	Potential	Orca Creek Reservoir, Piping and Access Road, Ph II	\$ 1,274,000	\$ 1,820,000
1999	Potential	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements/Design New	\$ 98,000	\$ 140,000

1999	Potential	Murcheson and Hency/Meals Reservoirs / Design & Construction	\$ 2,180,000	\$ 3,115,000
1999	Potential	Airport Staging Area/Terminal building, Ph III	\$ 214,433	\$ 2,144,333

[Back to Detailed Information Query Page](#)

[Back to Query Options Page](#)

Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Research & Analysis Section

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**ADFG Community Profile Database
HARVEST SUMMARY
Print Date: 11/4/98**

Community: Cordova

	Percentage of Households					Estimated Harvest			
	Using	Trying	Harvesting	Receiving	Giving	Total Number	Total Pounds	Mean HH Pounds	Percapita Pounds
1993									
All Resources	100.0	96.2	96.2	96.2	84.6		378,960	400.59	127.80
Fish	100.0	86.5	78.8	91.3	72.1		261,340	276.26	88.13
Salmon	100.0	84.6	77.9	76.0	64.4	28,617	172,797	182.66	58.27
Non-Salmon Fish	97.1	75.0	69.2	81.7	53.8		88,543	93.60	29.86
Land Mammals	82.7	56.7	35.6	68.3	36.5	2,301	73,828	78.04	24.90
Large Land Mammals	80.8	55.8	28.8	66.3	33.7	800	71,554	75.64	24.13
Small Land Mammals	22.1	24.0	17.3	7.7	6.7	1,192	1,656	1.75	0.56
Feral Animals	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	309	619	0.65	0.21
Marine Mammals	8.7	1.9	1.9	6.7	2.9	64	2,407	2.54	0.81
Birds and Eggs	46.2	35.6	27.9	24.0	5.8	3,457	3,142	3.32	1.06
Marine Invertebrates	73.1	45.2	44.2	64.4	38.5		16,129	17.05	5.44
Vegetation	96.2	90.4	90.4	54.8	54.8		22,113	23.38	7.46

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

Ph. (907) 325-2311
FAX (907) 325-2298

RESOLUTION NO. 98-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL IN SUPPORT OF THE PWSEDC'S APPLICATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT STATUS.

WHEREAS: the Tatitlek Village IRA Council is the recognized governing body of the Native Village of Tatitlek; and

WHEREAS: the Tatitlek Village IRA Council does not have a dedicated economic development department; and

WHEREAS: the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council was formed to aid the communities of Prince William Sound in the area of economic development; and

WHEREAS: the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council is applying for federal Economic Development District status in order to qualify for federal economic development funding programs in order to further assist the communities of Prince William Sound;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: the Tatitlek Village IRA Council fully supports the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's application for Economic Development District status.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL
ON THIS 30 DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1998.

SIGNED:



Gary P. Kompkoff, President

DATE:

2/3/98

ATTEST:



Loretta Stellwag, Administrator

DATE:

2/3/98

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs

DCRA Community Database
Detailed Query Results**Tatitlek**
Community Overview

Current Population: 110
Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Chugach Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Chugach Alaska Corporation
Located at: 146° 41' W Longitude - 60° 52' N Latitude
Land Area: 5.6 Square Miles
Water Area: 2.7 Square Miles

Location Description -----

Tatitlek is located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, on the Alaska Mainland in Prince William Sound. It lies 30 miles east of Valdez by sea near Bligh Island, and 30 air miles northwest of Cordova.

History -----

It is an Alutiiq village first reported in the 1880 U.S. Census as "Tatikhleik," with a population of 73. The present spelling was published in 1910 by the U.S. Geological Survey, who wrote that the village originally stood at the head of Gladhaugh Bay, but was moved to its present site. A post office was established in 1946.

Culture

Tatitlek is a coastal Native village with a fishing- and subsistence-based culture. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy -----

Fish processing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tatitlek. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. A fish and game processing facility is under construction. A small community store has recently been opened..

Facilities -----

A dam provides water, which is treated and stored in a 170,000-gallon tank. Water is piped throughout Tatitlek. 80% of homes are fully plumbed. Some residents have individual wells or collect surface water. Most residents are connected to the piped community septic tank system with ocean outfall. The village has received funds to expand the water storage capacity and treatment due to recent water shortages, and for solid waste improvements.

Transportation -----

Tatitlek has a State-owned 3,700' lighted gravel airstrip and a seaplane landing area; air charters are available from Valdez and Cordova. Boats are the primary means of local transportation. A breakwater and small boat harbor are under construction by the Corps of Engineers.

Climate

Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summers average 49 to 63. Annual precipitation includes 28 inches of rain and 150 inches of snowfall.

Population and Housing

The following Population and Housing data is from the 1990 U.S. Census.
This is the only available source of detailed community-level information available on a statewide basis.

Tatitlek is located in the Valdez/Cordova Census Area.
The figures are estimates, subject to sample variability.
The percent of all households sampled in Tatitlek was: 50%.
Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

Population and Ethnicity -----

Total Population (1990)*:	119	American Indian:	2
Male:	56	Eskimo:	7
Female:	63	Aleut:	94
Native:	103	Caucasian:	16
% Native:	86.6%	African American:	0
Non-Native:	16	Asian/Pac Islands:	0
		Other Ethnic:	0

*Current Population, Certified December 1997 by DCRA, is 110

Population History -----

1880:	73	1940:	75
1890:	90	1950:	89
1900:	149	1960:	96
1910:	156	1970:	111
1920:	187	1980:	68
1930:	70	1990:	119

Housing Characteristics

Total Housing Units:	52	Owner Occupied:	27
Occupied Housing:	33	Median Value Owned Homes:	\$ 60,000
Vacant Housing:	19	Renter Occupied:	6
		Median Rent Payed:	\$475

Persons in Owned Units:	99
Persons in Rented Units:	20
Persons in Institutions:	0
Persons in Group Quarters:	0

Structure types:

Single Family:	50	10 to 19 Units:	0
Single Family Attached:	0	20 plus Units:	0
Duplex:	0	Trailers/Mobile Homes:	2
3 or 4 Units:	0	Boats/Other Types:	0
5 to 9 Units:	0		

Household types:

Occupied Households:	33	Family Households:	31
Avg. Persons per House:	3.61	Non-Related Households:	2

Housing: Plumbing/Water/Sewer/Heating/Phones -----

Plumbing, Percent of Households That do not Have:

Complete Plumbing:	13.5%	(lack sink, bath/shower, or flush toilet)
Complete Kitchen:	13.5%	(lack stove, fridge, or running water)

Water, Percent of Households Using:

Public Water System:	76.9%
Individual Well:	13.5%
Other:	9.6%

Sewer, Percent of Households Using:

Public Sewer System:	80.8%
Septic Tank/Cesspool:	7.7%
Other Disposal:	11.5%

Heating Methods, Percent of Households Using:

Electricity:	0.0%	Piped Gas (utility):	0.0%
Fuel Oil, Kerosene:	58.1%	Coal or Coke:	0.0%
Wood:	41.9%	Solar Energy:	0.0%
Bottled, Tank, LP Gas:	0.0%	Other Fuel:	0.0%
		No Fuel Used:	0.0%

Phones, Percent of Households That do not Have:

Phone: 57.7%

Economy, Employment, Income and Poverty

General Description of the Local Economy

Fish processing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tatitlek. Two residents hold

commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. A fish and game processing facility is under construction. A small community store has recently been opened..

The following Income and Employment data is from the 1990 U.S. Census.
This is the only available source of detailed community-level information available on a statewide basis.

Tatitlek is located in the Valdez/Cordova Census Area.
The figures are estimates, subject to sample variability.
The percent of all households sampled in Tatitlek was: 50%.
Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

Household Income and Community Poverty Levels

Families with Household Income:

Less than \$10,000:	7	\$60,000 - \$74,999:	3
\$10,000 - \$19,999:	3	\$75,000 - \$99,999:	3
\$20,000 - \$29,999:	4	\$100,000 - \$125,000:	0
\$30,000 - \$39,999:	0	\$125,000 - \$149,000:	0
\$40,000 - \$49,999:	1	Over \$150,000:	0
\$50,000 - \$59,999:	6		

Median Household Income: \$ 27,188 Percent below Poverty: 19.8%
Median Family Income: \$ 27,188 Persons in Poverty: 22

Employment

Total Potential Workers (16+):	62	Private Sector:	1
Total Employment:	15	Self Employed:	0
Armed Forces Employment:	0	Local Government:	5
Unemployed (And Seeking Work):	0	State Government:	8
Percent Unemployed:	0.0%	Federal Government:	1
Adults Not in Labor Force:	47		
% Adults Not in Labor Force:	75.8%		

Employment by Occupation and Industry

<u>OCCUPATION</u>		<u>INDUSTRY</u>	
Executive/Administrator:	5	Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	0
Professional Specialty:	4	Mining:	0
Technician:	0	Construction:	0
Sales:	0	Non-Dur. Manufacturing:	0
Administrative Support:	2	Durable Manufacturing:	0
Private Household:	0	Transportation:	0
Protective Service:	0	Communications/Utilities:	0
Other Professional Service:	3	Wholesale Trade:	0
Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	0	Retail Trade:	0
Precision Craft or Repair:	0	Fin./Insur./Real Estate:	0
Machine Operators:	0	Business & Repair Service:	0
Transportation or Materials:	1	Personal Services:	0
Handler/Equipment/Labor:	0	Entertainment/Recreation:	0
		Health Services:	1
		Education Services:	6
		Public Admin.:	8
		Other Prof. Services:	0

Facilities, Utilities and Services

General Description of Local facilities

A dam provides water, which is treated and stored in a 170,000-gallon tank. Water is piped throughout Tatitlek. 80% of homes are fully plumbed. Some residents have individual wells or collect surface water. Most residents are connected to the piped community septic tank system with ocean outfall. The village has received funds to expand the water storage capacity and treatment due to recent water shortages, and for solid waste improvements.

Water System

Water System Operator: Village Council

Washeteria Operator: Not available

System Characteristics:

Piped Water System: Yes	Community Well Source: No
Central Watering Point (Haul): No	Surface Water Source: Yes
Multiple Watering Points: No	Water Is Filtered: Yes
Water Truck (Delivery): No	Water Is Chlorinated: Yes
Individual Wells: Yes	DEC Water Permit: Yes

Sewer System

Sewer System Operator: Village Council

System Characteristics:

Piped Sewer System: Yes	Community Septic Tank: Yes
Honeybucket Haul: No	Sewage Pumper: No
Honeybucket Pits: No	Sewage Lagoon: No
Individual Septic Tanks: Yes	Sewage Lift Station: No
	Outhouses: Yes

Refuse/Landfill System

Refuse Collector: Not available

Landfill Operator: Village Council

DEC Landfill Permit: No

Landfill Permit Expires:

Electric Utility -----

Electric Utility Name: Tatitlek Electric Utility

Utility Operator: Village Council

Power Source: Diesel

KiloWatt Capacity: 411

Rate/KiloWatt Hour: 23.6 cents/KWH

PCE Subsidy: Yes (Power Cost Equalization)

Bulk Fuel -----

Tank Owners (Number of Tanks, and Capacity): School (20,000 gals.); Village Council (2 @ 12,000); ADOT (3,000)

Health Care

Clinic/Hospital: Tatitlek Health Clinic (907-325-2235)

Operator: Chugachmiut

Clinic Owner: Village Council

Year Clinic Built:

Clinic/Hospital Status: Major improvements were completed in 1997

Pub. Health Service Lease: Yes

Clinic has Piped Water: Yes

Clinic has Flush Toilet: Yes

Alternate Care Options: Tatitlek EMS (325-2235)

Comments:

Dental:

Mental Health:

Suicide Prevention:

Substance Abuse:

Shelters:

Communications -----

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Co-op

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

TV Stations: ARCS Programming

Radio Stations: KCHU-AM; KVAK-AM

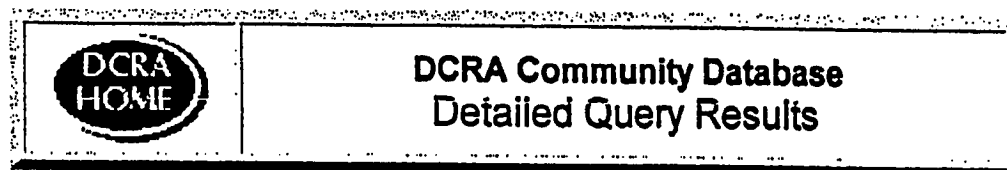
Cable Provider: Alaska Rural Communication Service (ARCS)

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Visitor Accomodations/Information

Airline Service:

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs



Tatitlek

Community Capital Projects and Grants (Rural) Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System - RAPIDS

Agency	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Project Description	Project Stage	Agency Cost	Total Cost
DCRA	1991	Funded	Community Center Improvements	Completed	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000
PHS	1991	Funded	Sewage outfall line repairs	Completed	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
DCRA	1992	Funded	Road Improvements	Preliminary	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
DCRA	1992	Funded	Fire Protection Equipment	Completed	\$ 18,947	\$ 18,947
DOT&PF	1992	Funded	Airport Snow Removal Equipment	Completed	\$ 5,000	\$ 50,000
DCRA	1993	Funded	Electric Line extension	Completed	\$ 15,500	\$ 15,500
DCRA	1993	Funded	Electric Metering	Completed	\$ 10,891	\$ 10,891
DCRA	1993	Funded	Community Service Vehicle	Completed	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Airport Master Plan	Completed	\$ 27,795	\$ 277,950

DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Small Boat Harbor & Breakwater	Construction	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 14,000,000
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Road & Airport Connector Upgrade	Preliminary	\$ 0	\$ 24,500
DOT&PF	1993	Funded	Airport Road Construction	Preliminary	\$ 2,500	\$ 25,000
HUD/CGP	1993	Funded	Housing Modernization	Completed	\$ 338,170	\$ 338,170
HUD/CIAP	1993	Funded	Housing Modernization	Completed	\$ 343,170	\$ 343,170
DCRA	1994	Funded	Prepare ANCSA 14(c) Map of Boundaries	Completed	\$ 0	\$ 0
DCRA	1994	Funded	Teen Center Renovation	Preliminary	\$ 23,000	\$ 23,000
DOE	1994	Funded	School Classroom Upgrade	Completed	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
DOE	1994	Funded	School Roof Repair	Completed	\$ 12,200	\$ 12,200
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Airport Improvements Ph I	Construction	\$ 18,200	\$ 182,000
DOT&PF	1994	Funded	Boat Harbor Facility & Oil Spill Equip, Ph I	Completed	\$ 7,960,000	\$ 7,960,000
DCRA	1995	Funded	Electric Generator Module	Completed	\$ 100,000	\$ 311,000
DOT&PF	1995	Funded	Airport Improvements Ph II	Construction	\$ 340,000	\$ 3,400,000
HUD/CDBG	1995	Funded	Community Health Center Improvements	Construction	\$ 0	\$ 333,760
DCRA	1996	Funded	Teacher Housing	Completed	\$ 50,000	\$ 52,632
HUD/CDBG	1996	Funded	Water System	Construction	\$ 463,652	\$ 463,652
COE	1997	Funded	Small Boat Harbor & Breakwater/Feasibility	Completed	\$ 438,600	\$ 438,600
DCRA	1997	Funded	Teacher Housing	Preliminary	\$ 50,000	\$ 52,632

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

RESOLUTION 98-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ,
ALASKA SUPPORTING THE FORMATION OF AN ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez does not have a dedicated economic development department; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council was formed to aid the communities of Prince William Sound in the area of economic development; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council is applying for federal Economic Development District status in order to qualify for federal economic development funding programs in order to further assist the communities of Prince William Sound.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, that:

the City of Valdez, Alaska supports the Prince William Sounds Economic Development Council's application for Economic Development District status.

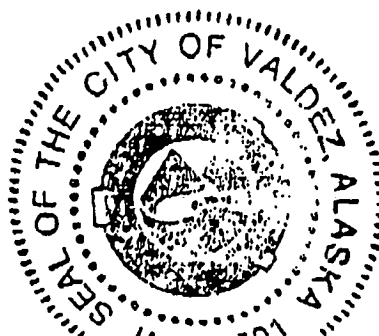
PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, this 5th Day of January, 1998

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

David C. Cobb
David C. Cobb, Mayor

ATTEST

Sheri L. Caples
Sheri L. Caples, CMC, City Clerk



Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs

DCRA Community Database
Detailed Query Results**Valdez**
Community Overview

Current Population: 4,155
Incorporation Type: Home Rule City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Valdez City Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Chugach Alaska Corporation
Located at: 146° 16' W Longitude - 61° 07' N Latitude
Land Area: 218.8 Square Miles
Water Area: 54.6 Square Miles

Location Description -----

Valdez is located on the north shore of Port Valdez, a deep water fjord in Prince William Sound. It lies 305 road miles east of Anchorage, and 364 road miles south of Fairbanks. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

History -----

The Port of Valdez was named in 1790 by Don Salvador Fidalgo for the celebrated Spanish naval officer Antonio Valdes y Basan. Due to its excellent ice-free port, a town developed in 1898 as a debarkation point for men seeking a route to the Eagle Mining District and the Klondike gold fields. Valdez soon became the supply center of its own gold mining region, and incorporated as a City in 1901. Fort Liscum was established in 1900, and a sled and wagon road was constructed to Fort Egbert in Eagle by the U.S. Army. The Alaska Road Commission further developed the road for automobile travel to Fairbanks; it was completed by the early 1920s. Tsunamis generated by the 1964 earthquake destroyed the original City, killing several residents. The community was rebuilt in a more sheltered location 4 miles to the west. During the 1970s, construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline terminal and other cargo transportation facilities brought rapid growth to Valdez. In March 1989, it was the center for the massive oil-spill cleanup after the "Exxon Valdez" disaster. In a few short days, the population of the town tripled.

Culture -----

Valdez is primarily non-Native. Due to oil taxation revenues, the City offers a variety of quality public services.

Economy -----

Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska as the southern terminus and loading point of oil extracted from Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope. The major private employers in Valdez are oil companies and oil support and transportation services. Valdez is a major seaport, so transportation services to Interior Alaska are major employers. Local, state, and federal agencies combined provide significant employment. Seasonal commercial fishing and tourism have spurred the retail and service sectors. Over 80 cruise ships dock in Valdez each summer. 51 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Facilities -----

Water is derived from four primary wells and is stored in two 750,000-gal. reservoirs prior to piped distribution throughout Valdez. Water storage capacity is 2.24 million gallons. The sewage treatment plant is capable of processing 1.25 million gallons a day. Sewage is deposited in a secondary treatment lagoon. Over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse collection services are available. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the State-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez.

Transportation -----

The Richardson Highway connects Valdez to Anchorage, Fairbanks and Canada. Port Valdez is ice-free year round and is navigated by hundreds of ocean-going oil cargo vessels each year. The State Ferry provides transport to Whittier, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward and Homer in the summer; Cordova only in the winter. Valdez has the largest floating concrete dock in the world, with a 1,200' front and water depth exceeding 80'. Numerous cargo and container facilities are present in Valdez. A small harbor accommodates 546 commercial fishing boats and recreational vessels. Both barges and trucking services deliver cargo to the City. The airport is operated by the state, with a 6,500' paved runway, instrument landing system and control tower. A State-owned seaplane base is available at Robe Lake.

Climate -----

January temperatures range from 21 to 30; July temperatures are 46 to 61. Annual precipitation is 59.3 inches. The average snowfall is, incredibly, 300 inches (25 feet) annually.

Population and Housing

The following Population and Housing data is from the 1990 U.S. Census.
This is the only available source of detailed community-level
information available on a statewide basis.

Valdez is located in the Valdez/Cordova Census Area.
The figures are estimates, subject to sample variability.
The percent of all households sampled in Valdez was: 16.3%.
Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

Population and Ethnicity -----

Total Population (1990)*:	4,068	American Indian:	133
Male:	2,242	Eskimo:	67
Female:	1,826	Aleut:	39
Native:	239	Caucasian:	3,609
% Native:	5.9%	African American:	38
Non-Native:	3,829	Asian/Pac Islands:	128
		Other Ethnic:	54

*Current Population, Certified December 1997 by DCRA, is 4,155

Population History -----

1880:	0	1940:	529
1890:	0	1950:	554
1900:	315	1960:	555
1910:	810	1970:	1,005
1920:	466	1980:	3,079
1930:	442	1990:	4,068

Housing Characteristics -----

Total Housing Units:	1,499	Owner Occupied:	841
Occupied Housing:	1,277	Median Value Owned Homes:	\$109,000
Vacant Housing:	222	Renter Occupied:	436
		Median Rent Payed:	\$589

Persons in Owned Units:	2,585
Persons in Rented Units:	1,122
Persons in Institutions:	80
Persons in Group Quarters:	281

Structure types:

Single Family:	567	10 to 19 Units:	62
Single Family Attached:	40	20 plus Units:	0
Duplex:	41	Trailers/Mobile Homes:	543
3 or 4 Units:	102	Boats/Other Types:	57
5 to 9 Units:	87		

Household types:

Occupied Households:	1,277	Family Households:	897
Avg. Persons per House:	2.90	Non-Related Households:	380

Housing: Plumbing/Water/Sewer/Heating/Phones -----**Plumbing, Percent of Households That do not Have:**

Complete Plumbing:	3.4% (lack sink, bath/shower, or flush toilet)
Complete Kitchen:	3.3% (lack stove, fridge, or running water)

Water, Percent of Households Using:

Public Water System:	84.8%
Individual Well:	13.9%
Other:	1.3% (River, Cistern, etc.)

Sewer, Percent of Households Using:

Public Sewer System:	78.8%
Septic Tank/Cesspool:	18.6%

Other Disposal: 2.7%

Heating Methods, Percent of Households Using:

Electricity:	2.3%	Piped Gas (utility):	2.6%
Fuel Oil, Kerosene:	76.0%	Coal or Coke:	0.0%
Wood:	3.6%	Solar Energy:	0.0%
Bottled, Tank, LP Gas:	11.8%	Other Fuel:	3.4%
		No Fuel Used:	0.4%

Phones, Percent of Households That do not Have:

Phone: 20.6%

Economy, Employment, Income and Poverty

General Description of the Local Economy -----

Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska as the southern terminus and loading point of oil extracted from Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope. The major private employers in Valdez are oil companies and oil support and transportation services. Valdez is a major seaport, so transportation services to Interior Alaska are major employers. Local, state, and federal agencies combined provide significant employment. Seasonal commercial fishing and tourism have spurred the retail and service sectors. Over 80 cruise ships dock in Valdez each summer. 51 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

The following Income and Employment data is from the 1990 U.S. Census.
This is the only available source of detailed community-level
information available on a statewide basis.

Valdez is located in the Valdez/Cordova Census Area.
The figures are estimates, subject to sample variability.
The percent of all households sampled in Valdez was: 16.3%.
Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

Household Income and Community Poverty Levels -----

Families with Household Income:

Less than \$10,000:	24	\$60,000 - \$74,999:	107
\$10,000 - \$19,999:	46	\$75,000 - \$99,999:	213
\$20,000 - \$29,999:	32	\$100,000 - \$125,000:	101
\$30,000 - \$39,999:	73	\$125,000 - \$149,000:	48
\$40,000 - \$49,999:	84	Over \$150,000:	53
\$50,000 - \$59,999:	111		

Median Household Income:	\$ 68,570	Percent below Poverty:	5.1%
Median Family Income:	\$ 69,924	Persons in Poverty:	203

Employment -----

Total Potential Workers (16+):	3,033	Private Sector:	1,374
Total Employment:	2,243	Self Employed:	66
Armed Forces Employment:	37	Local Government:	306
Unemployed (And Seeking Work):	212	State Government:	337

Percent Unemployed: 8.8% Federal Government: 189
 Adults Not in Labor Force: 578
 % Adults Not in Labor Force: 26.0%

Employment by Occupation and Industry -----

<u>OCCUPATION</u>		<u>INDUSTRY</u>	
Executive/Administrator:	234	Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	67
Professional Specialty:	265	Mining:	105
Technician:	134	Construction:	210
Sales:	131	Non-Dur. Manufacturing:	48
Administrative Support:	309	Durable Manufacturing:	34
Private Household:	0	Transportation:	429
Protective Service:	44	Communications/Utilities:	68
Other Professional Service:	345	Wholesale Trade:	54
Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	55	Retail Trade:	255
Precision Craft or Repair:	314	Fin./Insur./Real Estate:	46
Machine Operators:	11	Business& Repair Service:	49
Transportation or Materials:	250	Personal Services:	89
Handler/Equipment/Labor:	114	Entertainment/Recreation:	39
		Health Services:	209
		Education Services:	222
		Public Admin.:	209
		Other Prof. Services:	73

Facilities, Utilities and Services

General Description of Local facilities -----

Water is derived from four primary wells and is stored in two 750,000-gal. reservoirs prior to piped distribution throughout Valdez. Water storage capacity is 2.24 million gallons. The sewage treatment plant is capable of processing 1.25 million gallons a day. Sewage is deposited in a secondary treatment lagoon. Over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse collection services are available. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the State-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez.

Water System -----

Water System Operator: City

Washeteria Operator: Private

System Characteristics:

Piped Water System: Yes	Community Well Source: Yes
Central Watering Point (Haul): No	Surface Water Source: No
Multiple Watering Points: No	Water Is Filtered: No
Water Truck (Delivery): No	Water Is Chlorinated: No
Individual Wells: No	DEC Water Permit: Yes

Sewer System -----

Sewer System Operator: City

System Characteristics:

Piped Sewer System: Yes	Community Septic Tank: No
-------------------------	---------------------------

Honeybucket Haul: No
Honeybucket Pits: No
Individual Septic Tanks: Yes

Sewage Pumper: No
Sewage Lagoon: Yes
Sewage Lift Station: No
Outhouses: No

Refuse/Landfill System

Refuse Collector: City
Landfill Operator: City
DEC Landfill Permit: No
Landfill Permit Expires:

Electric Utility

Electric Utility Name: Copper Valley Electric Assoc
Utility Operator: REA Co-op
Power Source: Hydro
KiloWatt Capacity: 10,004
Rate/KiloWatt Hour: 16.9 cents/KWH
PCE Subsidy: No (Power Cost Equalization)

Bulk Fuel

Tank Owners (Number of Tanks, and Capacity):

Health Care

Clinic/Hospital: Valdez Community Hospital (907-835-2249)
Operator: City
Clinic Owner: City
Year Clinic Built:

Clinic/Hospital Status:

Pub. Health Service Lease: No

Clinic has Piped Water: No

Clinic has Flush Toilet: No

Alternate Care Options: Valdez Fire Dept/EMS (835-4560)

Comments: The hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility. Long Term Care:
Sourdough Place

Dental: Private

Mental Health: City/Counseling Center
Suicide Prevention: City/Counseling Center
Substance Abuse: City/Counseling Center
Shelters: Advocates for Victims of Violence

Communications

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Co-op
Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI
TV Stations: ARCS Programming
Radio Stations: KVAK-AM; KCHU-AM
Cable Provider: Private/Valdez Cable Vision
Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Teleconferencing Network

Visitor Accomodations/Information

Airline Service: ERA Aviation; ERA Helicopters; Ketchum Air Service
Taxis: Yellow Cab
Car Rental: Hertz; Valdez U Drive; Avis
Accomodations: Westmark Valdez; Valdez Village Inn; Totem Inn; The Pipeline Club; Keystone Hotel; Bear Paw RV Park; Eagle's Rest RV Park; numerous B&Bs

Visitor Attractions:

Visitor Information Center; Keystone Canyon; Valdez Museum; Alyeska Marine Terminal tours; Johnson, Thompson, Valdez and Worthington Glaciers; Prince Wm. Sound Cruises/Columbia Glacier; Salmon Gulch Fish Hatchery; sport fishing; kayaking; skiing

Cultural Events:

Valdez Winter Carnival; Gold Rush Days (Aug); World Extreme Skiing Competition (March); Ice Climbing Festival (Feb); Mountain Man Snowmachine Hill Climb (Mar); King/Queen of the Hill Snowboard Competition (April); Pink Salmon Derby (June-July); Silver Salmon Derby (Aug); Halibut Derby (May-Sept); Sourdocess Silver Salmon Shindig (Aug); Prince Wm. Sound Theater Conference (Aug); Prince William Sound Royal Flush Regatta

Other Local Services

Police: City Police Dept.; State Troopers; City Jail
Fire/Rescue: City Fire Dept./EMS; Civil Air Patrol
Court/Magistrate: State District Court; City Jail
Youth Center: Valdez Teen Center

Community Hall: Recreation Hall; Valdez Convention & Civic Center

Senior Services: Valdez Senior Center; Housing

Gym or Pool: High School Pool & Gym

Bingo: Native Assoc.

Movie Theater: None

Museum: City Museum

Library: Valdez Consortium Library (City) & Schools

School Districts and Schools

School District

District Name: Valdez City Schools

Operated By: City

Total Schools: 3

Total Teachers: 70

Total Students: 890

Student/Teacher Ratio: 12.5

Dropout Rate (9-12 Grade): 2.9 %

Percent Native Students: 8.2 %

Geographic Cost Differential: 1.11

Expenditures Per Student: \$8,385

Local Schools

<u>School</u> <u>Name:</u>	<u>Grades</u> <u>Taught:</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Students:</u>	<u>Certified</u> <u>Staff:</u>
Chugach Extension Correspondence	K thru 12	79	2
George H. Gilson Junior High School	6 thru 8	219	10
Hermon Hutchens Elementary	P thru 5	428	30
Valdez High School	9 thru 12	243	21

Local Contacts and Regional/State Organizations with Local Offices

Organization Primary Contact/Title:	Address Phone/Fax:
--	-----------------------

City of Valdez		P.O. Box 307 Valdez AK 99686	
David Cobb	Mayor	Phone: 907-835-4313	Fax: 907-835-2992
Pr. Wm. Sound Econ. Dev. Coun.		P.O. Box 2353 Valdez AK 99686	
James Winchester	Executive Director	Phone: 907-835-3775	Fax: 907-835-5770
Comments: ARDOR for Valdez/Cordova region			
Valdez Chamber of Commerce		P.O. Box 512 Valdez AK 99686	
Martha Rhue	President	Phone: 907-835-2330	Fax: 907-835-4943
Valdez City Schools		Box 398 Valdez AK 99686	
Harry Rogers	Superintendent	Phone: 907-835-4357	Fax: 907-835-4964
Valdez Native Association		P.O. Box 1108 Valdez AK 99685	
Helmer Olson	President	Phone: 907-835-4951	Fax: 907-835-5589
Comments: Regional group. Not a recognized ANCSA village corp.			
Valdez Native Tribe, Inc.		P.O. Box 1108 Valdez AK 99685	
Helmer Olson	Director	Phone: 907-835-4951	Fax: 907-835-5589
Comments: Not a recognized ANCSA village			

Community Capital Projects and Grants (Rural)
Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System - RAPIDS

Valdez is not considered to be a "rural" community for the
purposes of the DCRA Community Database.
Consequently, rural projects and grants information
is not available here for Valdez

[Back to Detailed Information Query Page](#)

[Back to Query Options Page](#)

Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Research & Analysis Section

**ADFG Community Profile Database
HARVEST SUMMARY
Print Date: 11/4/98**

Community: Valdez

	Percentage of Households					Estimated Harvest			
	Using	Trying	Harvesting	Receiving	Giving	Total Number	Total Pounds	Mean HH Pounds	Percapita Pounds
1993									
All Resources	97.1	88.6	82.9	88.6	65.7		296,831	236.14	79.47
Fish	85.7	68.6	65.7	62.9	57.1		176,055	140.06	47.14
Salmon	65.7	65.7	57.1	34.3	40.0	20,471	84,457	67.19	22.61
Non-Salmon Fish	80.0	51.4	51.4	51.4	34.3		91,598	72.87	24.52
Land Mammals	57.1	51.4	22.9	45.7	11.4	970	77,464	61.63	20.74
Large Land Mammals	54.3	48.6	17.1	42.9	11.4	503	76,584	60.93	20.50
Small Land Mammals	8.6	2.9	2.9	8.6	0.0	36	18	0.01	0.00
Feral Animals	2.9	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	431	862	0.69	0.23
Marine Mammals	5.7	2.9	2.9	5.7	2.9	1,293	8,145	6.48	2.18
Birds and Eggs	25.7	31.4	22.9	2.9	5.7	8,332	4,180	3.33	1.12
Marine Invertebrates	42.9	20.0	20.0	37.1	14.3		18,201	14.48	4.87
Vegetation	60.0	57.1	57.1	14.3	31.4		12,785	10.17	3.42

**CITY OF WHITTIER, ALASKA
RESOLUTION 514-98**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WHITTIER, ALASKA,
SUPPORTING THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL'S APPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT STATUS.**

WHEREAS, the City of Whittier does not have a dedicated economic development department; and

WHEREAS, the Prince Williams Sound Economic Development Council was formed to aid the communities of Prince William Sound in the area of economic development; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council is applying for federal Economic Development District status in order to qualify for federal economic development funding programs in order to further assist the communities of Prince William Sound;

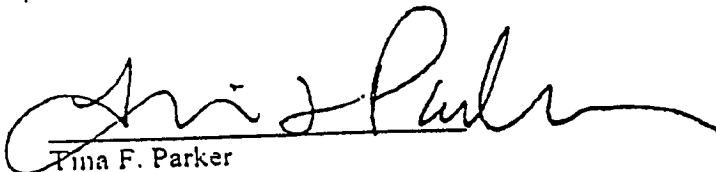
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the City Council of the City of Whittier, Alaska supports the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's application for Economic Development District status..

PASSED AND APPROVED by a duly constituted quorum of the city Council for the City of Whittier, Alaska on this 05th day of January 1998.



William Coumbe
Mayor

ATTEST:



Tina F. Parker
City Clerk

Ayes:	5
Noes:	0
Absent:	2
Abstain:	0

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs

DCRA Community Database
Detailed Query Results**Whittier**
Community Overview

Current Population: 306
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Chugach Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Chugach Alaska Corporation
Located at: 148° 41' W Longitude - 60° 46' N Latitude
Land Area: 11.9 Square Miles
Water Area: 6.6 Square Miles

Location Description -----

Whittier is on the northeast shore of the Kenai Peninsula, at the head of Passage Canal. It is on the west side of Prince William Sound, 75 miles southeast of Anchorage.

History -----

Nearby Whittier Glacier was named for the American poet John Greenleaf Whittier, and was first published in 1915 by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. A port and railroad terminus were constructed by the U.S. Army for transport of petroleum and other supplies during World War II. The railroad spur was completed in 1943, and the Whittier Port became the entrance for troops and dependents of the Alaska Command. The huge buildings that dominate Whittier began construction in 1948. The Hodge Building (now Begich Towers) was built for Army bachelors quarters and family housing. The Buckner Building, completed in 1953, was once the largest building in Alaska, and was called the "city under one roof." The Port remained an active Army facility until 1960; at that time, the population was 1,200. The City was incorporated in 1969. The Begich Building is now a condominium, and house nearly all of Whittier's residents.

Culture

The community is primarily non-Native. Residents enjoy sport-fishing, commercial fishing and subsistence activities.

Economy -----

The major employers are the City and Crowley Maritime, a transportation company which ships arriving cargo to Anchorage via rail. Marine charters are available for Prince William Sound sightseeing. Tour boats transfer visitors to and from Anchorage using buses and the railroad. 26 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Facilities -----

Water is derived from a well and reservoir. Water storage capacity is 1.2 million gallons. The entire community is served by a piped water and sewer system, and over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. The older portions of the City sewer system need replacement. Refuse is hauled out by a private contractor to Anchorage - there is no landfill.

Transportation -----

Whittier has an ice-free port and a 70' city dock. A small boat harbor has slips for 360 fishing, recreation and charter vessels. It is served by the state ferry, barges, rail, and aircraft. Although not currently accessible by road, the railway carries passengers, vehicles and cargo 12 miles from the Portage Station, east of Girdwood. Travelers may then drive to Anchorage or Kenai on the Seward Highway. A road connection is currently under construction. The State-owned 1,480' gravel airstrip accommodates charter aircraft, and a City-owned seaplane dock is available for passenger transfer.

Climate

Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures average 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Population and Housing

The following Population and Housing data is from the 1990 U.S. Census.
This is the only available source of detailed community-level information available on a statewide basis.

Whittier is located in the Valdez/Cordova Census Area.

The figures are estimates, subject to sample variability.

The percent of all households sampled in Whittier was: 48.7%.

Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

Population and Ethnicity -----

Total Population (1990)*:	243	American Indian:	15
Male:	139	Eskimo:	15
Female:	104	Aleut:	0
Native:	30	Caucasian:	196
% Native:	12.3%	African American:	4
Non-Native:	213	Asian/Pac Islands:	11
		Other Ethnic:	2

*Current Population, Certified December 1997 by DCRA, is 306

Population History -----

1880:	0	1940:	0
1890:	0	1950:	627
1900:	0	1960:	809
1910:	0	1970:	130
1920:	0	1980:	198
1930:	0	1990:	243

Housing Characteristics -----

Total Housing Units:	265	Owner Occupied:	40
Occupied Housing:	112	Median Value Owned Homes:\$	0
Vacant Housing:	153	Renter Occupied:	72
		Median Rent Paid:	\$372

Persons in Owned Units:	87
Persons in Rented Units:	155
Persons in Institutions:	0
Persons in Group Quarters:	1

Structure types:

Single Family:	5	10 to 19 Units:	14
Single Family Attached:	0	20 plus Units:	240
Duplex:	0	Trailers/Mobile Homes:	0
3 or 4 Units:	0	Boats/Other Types:	6
5 to 9 Units:	0		

Household types:

Occupied Households:	112	Family Households:	47
Avg. Persons per House:	2.16	Non-Related Households:	65

Housing: Plumbing/Water/Sewer/Heating/Phones -----

Plumbing, Percent of Households That do not Have:

Complete Plumbing:	4.0% (lack sink, bath/shower, or flush toilet)
Complete Kitchen:	3.6% (lack stove, fridge, or running water)

Water, Percent of Households Using:

Public Water System:	98.4%
Individual Well:	0.0%
Other:	1.6% (River, Cistern, etc.)

Sewer, Percent of Households Using:

Public Sewer System:	96.0%
Septic Tank/Cesspool:	0.0%
Other Disposal:	4.0%

Heating Methods, Percent of Households Using:

Electricity:	0.0%	Piped Gas (utility):	0.0%
Fuel Oil, Kerosene:	100.0%	Coal or Coke:	0.0%
Wood:	0.0%	Solar Energy:	0.0%
Bottled, Tank, LP Gas:	0.0%	Other Fuel:	0.0%
		No Fuel Used:	0.0%

Phones, Percent of Households That do not Have:

Phone: 74.38

Economy, Employment, Income and Poverty**General Description of the Local Economy**

The major employers are the City and Crowley Maritime, a transportation company which ships arriving cargo to Anchorage via rail. Marine charters are available for Prince William Sound sightseeing. Tour boats transfer visitors to and from Anchorage using buses and the railroad. 26 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

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This is the only available source of detailed community-level information available on a statewide basis.

Whittier is located in the Valdez/Cordova Census Area.
The figures are estimates, subject to sample variability.
The percent of all households sampled in Whittier was: 48.7%.
Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

Household Income and Community Poverty Levels**Families with Household Income:**

Less than \$10,000:	2	\$60,000 - \$74,999:	4
\$10,000 - \$19,999:	5	\$75,000 - \$99,999:	3
\$20,000 - \$29,999:	9	\$100,000 - \$125,000:	2
\$30,000 - \$39,999:	4	\$125,000 - \$149,000:	0
\$40,000 - \$49,999:	4	Over \$150,000:	0
\$50,000 - \$59,999:	10		

Median Household Income: \$ 33,636 Percent below Poverty: 13.0%
Median Family Income: \$ 41,875 Persons in Poverty: 32

Employment

Total Potential Workers (16+):	200	Private Sector:	78
Total Employment:	126	Self Employed:	15
Armed Forces Employment:	0	Local Government:	35
Unemployed (And Seeking Work):	11	State Government:	10
Percent Unemployed:	8.0%	Federal Government:	3
Adults Not in Labor Force:	63		
% Adults Not in Labor Force:	37.0%		

Employment by Occupation and Industry

<u>OCCUPATION</u>		<u>INDUSTRY</u>	
Executive/Administrator:	15	Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	14
Professional Specialty:	9	Mining:	4
Technician:	3	Construction:	12
Sales:	2	Non-Dur. Manufacturing:	3
Administrative Support:	19	Durable Manufacturing:	0
Private Household:	0	Transportation:	33
Protective Service:	4	Communications/Utilities:	0

Other Professional Service:	27	Wholesale Trade:	0
Forestry/Fishing/Farming:	10	Retail Trade:	10
Precision Craft or Repair:	12	Fin./Insur./Real Estate:	9
Machine Operators:	2	Business& Repair Service:	0
Transportation or Materials:	16	Personal Services:	3
Handler/Equipment/Labor:	7	Entertainment/Recreation:	0
		Health Services:	4
		Education Services:	18
		Public Admin.:	14
		Other Prof. Services:	2

Facilities, Utilities and Services

General Description of Local facilities

Water is derived from a well and reservoir. Water storage capacity is 1.2 million gallons. The entire community is served by a piped water and sewer system, and over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. The older portions of the City sewer system need replacement. Refuse is hauled out by a private contractor to Anchorage - there is no landfill.

Water System

Water System Operator: City
 Washeteria Operator: Private
 System Characteristics:

Piped Water System: Yes
 Central Watering Point (Haul): No
 Multiple Watering Points: No
 Water Truck (Delivery): No
 Individual Wells: No

Community Well Source: Yes
 Surface Water Source: No
 Water Is Filtered: No
 Water Is Chlorinated: No
 DEC Water Permit: Yes

Sewer System

Sewer System Operator: City
 System Characteristics:

Piped Sewer System: Yes
 Honeybucket Haul: No
 Honeybucket Pits: No
 Individual Septic Tanks: No

Community Septic Tank: No
 Sewage Pumper: No
 Sewage Lagoon: Yes
 Sewage Lift Station: Yes
 Outhouses: No

Refuse/Landfill System

Refuse Collector: City Contract to Private
 Landfill Operator: Not available
 DEC Landfill Permit: No
 Landfill Permit Expires:

Electric Utility -----

Electric Utility Name: Chugach Electric Association, Inc

Utility Operator: Co-op

Power Source: Hydro & Natural Gas

KiloWatt Capacity: 0

Rate/KiloWatt Hour: 9.7 cents/KWH

PCE Subsidy: No (Power Cost Equalization)

Bulk Fuel -----

Tank Owners (Number of Tanks, and Capacity): Shoreside Petroleum Inc. (48,000);
Department of Defense

Health Care

Clinic/Hospital: City of Whittier Health Clinic (907-472-2303)

Operator: City

Clinic Owner: City

Year Clinic Built:

Clinic/Hospital Status:

Pub. Health Service Lease: No

Clinic has Piped Water: Yes

Clinic has Flush Toilet: Yes

Alternate Care Options: Whittier Volunteer Ambulance Corps (472-2303); weekly visits by Dr. Tim Scheffel of Girdwood

Comments: The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center

Dental: None

Mental Health: None

Suicide Prevention: None

Substance Abuse: AA/Homeowners Lounge

Shelters: None

Communications

In-State Phone: Yukon Telephone Co.

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

TV Stations: ARCS Programming

Radio Stations: KCHU-AM; KYAK-AM; KFQD-AM; KASH-FM

Cable Provider: Private/Supervision Cable TV

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Visitor Accomodations/Information

Airline Service: None

Taxis: None

Car Rental: None

Accomodations: June's Whittier B&B Suites; Anchor Inn; Sportsman's Inn; Tent/RV Park

Visitor Attractions:

Whittier Historical & Fine Arts Museum; Salmon Run; hiking; Blackstone Glacier and Prince William Sound cruises; kayaking; Scuba Diving

Cultural Events:

Fourth of July Celebration; Three-Headed Fish Derby; Regatta (April-May)

Other Local Services -----

Police: City Public Safety Dept.

Fire/Rescue: City Volunteer Fire Dept.; City Fire Hall; City Ambulance

Court/Magistrate:

Youth Center: None

Community Hall: None

Senior Services: None

Gym or Pool: School Gym

Bingo: None

Movie Theater: None

Museum: Whittier Historical & Fine Arts Museum

Library: School/City Library

School Districts and Schools

School District

District Name: Chugach Schools

Operated By: REAA
 Total Schools: 4
 Total Teachers: 17
 Total Students: 160
 Student/Teacher Ratio: 9.2
 Dropout Rate (9-12 Grade): 4.4 %
 Percent Native Students: 50.7 %
 Geographic Cost Differential: 1.14
 Expenditures Per Student: \$13,361

Local Schools

School Name:	Grades Taught:	Number of Students:	Certified Staff:
Whittier Community School	P thru 12	42	4

Community Capital Projects and Grants (Rural) Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System - RAPIDS

Agency	Fiscal Year	Project Status	Project Description	Project Stage	Agency Cost	Total Cost
No Projects or Grants listed for this rural community						

[Back to Detailed Information Query Page](#)

[Back to Query Options Page](#)

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 Research & Analysis Section
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**ADFG Community Profile Database
HARVEST SUMMARY
Print Date: 11/4/98**

Community: Whittier

	Percentage of Households					Estimated Harvest			
	Using	Trying	Harvesting	Receiving	Giving	Total Number	Total Pounds	Mean HH Pounds	Percapita Pounds
1990									
All Resources	93.7	78.9	76.8	87.4	66.3		22,308	216.59	79.93
Fish	89.5	60.0	57.9	70.5	63.1		14,969	145.33	53.64
Salmon	77.0	55.7	53.6	52.6	52.3	1,596	9,453	91.77	33.87
Non-Salmon Fish	82.1	37.9	37.9	60.5	42.9		5,516	53.55	19.76
Land Mammals	56.8	12.3	7.9	52.3	19.7	65	3,064	29.75	10.98
Large Land Mammals	56.8	12.3	7.9	52.3	19.7	32	2,994	29.07	10.73
Small Land Mammals	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.1	2.3	34	70	0.68	0.25
Marine Mammals	7.6	1.1	1.1	8.5	1.1	7	265	2.57	0.95
Birds and Eggs	20.7	16.5	15.3	10.8	8.9	527	383	3.72	1.37
Marine Invertebrates	52.4	15.5	15.5	43.5	18.4		2,494	24.22	8.94
Vegetation	77.9	72.6	72.6	18.4	19.5		1,133	11.00	4.06